The Weekly Post.

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MY GRANDMOTHER.

The look, the light, the sparkling mien,
The glow, the bloom of sweet sixteen,
Radiant from every feature,
A living beauty in the face,
A more than painter's pictured grace—
What was the bonny creature?

"*Depinxit* seventeen seventy-two,"
So runs the epigraph; but who
The artist; or his sitter,
What she was then no word to tell:
Her name, her birth, both know I well,
For she—yet seems it fitter

To fancy that I now behold
While gazing on those locks of gold,
Some bright immortal being
Dowered with the gift of deathless youth,
Than own the dull domestic truth,
And tell myself I'm seeing—

An erwhile habitant of earth
Of human substance, mortal birth,
In yonder picture pendant,
From yonder oaken wainscot worn,
A woman, and of woman born—
And I—just her descendent.

Ah, grandame mine! when first did care
Wrinkle that smooth brow pictured there
When darkened first life's landscape fair?
For as I gaze, it rather
Seems right, methinks, that in our race
We each should change our lineal place,
And I, oh maid of sunny face!
Grizzled and gray, and void of grace—
And I be your grandfather!

—[London Society.

LOVING THE MONEY.

NOT THE MAN.

"Uncle Coleman, I'm going to marry Lucia Frothingham!"

"Eh? What!"

Uncle Coleman put down his newspaper, pushed his spectacles up on his forehead, and glared at his nephew.

"Going to marry Lucia Frothingham!" he cried, after gasping awhile in sheer dismay. "You idiot!"

"Thanks," was the cool reply. "I know you do not like the lady, but where there is a strong mutual love—

"Strong mutual fiddlesticks!" interrupted Uncle Coleman, contemptuously. "You may love her; she is pretty and fascinating, but what she loves is your bank account, my boy. I knew it would be so when Aunt Jennie left you a cool hundred thousand. But boys, will be boys. Only for goodness sake, wait a year or two before you saddle yourself with a wife."

"I am twenty-one, sir," (with an immense air of dignity.)

"I am sixty-four! Now, Frank, do hear reason. Lucia Frothingham is a fascinating woman, touching the thirties, if not already over the line—a finished flirt, and as mercenary as she is pretty. I know her, and I tell you her affection is centered upon Aunt Jennie's legacy, and the half million in prospective at my banker's."

"Uncle Coleman," cried his nephew, hotly, "I never thought of it, much less spoke of it."

"I don't suppose you ever did. Having always had an independent income, I don't think you ever counted on a dead man's shoes. But Miss Frothingham was educated in the hard school of genteel poverty, and a rich husband is the prize for which she has studied and toiled, for—well, say ten years. She was in society before you were done playing with tops and marbles."

"Uncle Coleman, you are speaking of my betrothed wife, remember."

"Hem!"

"Years are of no consequence where there is true love."

"Hem!"

"And I love Lucia as she loves me."

"Not a bit of it."

"To-morrow she goes to Saratoga, and if you can spare me I will go too."

"And the business in Hartford? I should advise you to attend to all matters belonging to your aunt's estate as soon as possible, Frank."

"It may keep me in Hartford a month," said Frank, disconsolately.

Coleman Burke looked with a pitying affection at his young relative, such a boy yet in many matters, though he had reached "man's estate."

"A month that may settle your whole fortune," he said. "Remember men do not fall heir to a hundred thousand dollars more than once in a life-time."

"I suppose I must go."

"It will be best. Besides," added Uncle Coleman, dryly, "it will be a good test of your lady love's constancy!"

"I am not afraid of her forgetting me," said Frank, loftily.

"You are actually engaged?"

"Certainly! I bought a diamond ring at ——'s yesterday, and put it on her taper finger last evening."

"Hem! Well, the fool-killer hasn't been here lately, that's certain. There, be off and let me finish my paper in peace. You will go to Hartford?"

"Yes."

But after his nephew left him Coleman Burke left his paper lie idle upon his lap, while he fell into a fit of musing, often interrupted by impatient ejaculations. He was a man, as he had said, past sixty and had been a childless widower, for thirty years, while four little graves beside that of his wife, recorded the heart history of his life.

When he had lived lonely and a sincere mourner for many long years, his brother and wife died, leaving Frank, a curly-headed boy, to the care of his uncle Coleman. All the long-seated fountains of love in the desolated heart opened to pour out their affection upon the child. He was truely the very sunlight of the old man's existence, and though his manner had been asynical, his heart had been sorely wrung by the announcement of his engagement, but not from any paltry jealousy or any mercenary motive. Had Frank loved a true, tender woman, were she a beggar, his uncle would have given her a father's love and welcome. But by the light of his own brief married happiness he read the misery in store for his nephew, if he married Lucia Frothingham—a flirt, extravagant and selfish. How to save him was costing the old man torturing thought. Active opposition would only strengthen what was now but a boyish infatuation, and yet saved he must be. Suddenly a light broke over Coleman Burke's face, and he rose from his chair and went to a long mirror in the room. The reflection was not calculated to waken vanity, yet the old man smiled well pleased.

"If I can only carry it out, it will be proof positive," he thought.

Short, fat, nearly bald, with spectacles, and a cane, Coleman Burke was certainly a strong contrast to the tall, handsome young fellow, who had won Lucia for his promised bride, yet he said aloud:

"I'll cut him out?"

A week later all the fashionables at the C——Hotel, at Saratoga, knew that Coleman Burke intended to take a wife. What bird first bore the news upon the scented air no one could have told you, but there was no lack of information about the elderly bridegroom in prospective. Everybody (that was anybody) knew that Coleman Burke had retired from business years before, worth half a million of money, and had made fortunate investments since. That he was decked in fashion's latest styles, wore diamond studs and ring, carried a switch cane, drove a fine team and occupied expensive rooms at the hotel, all could see for themselves.

Very soon after he came, another fact was patent to all observers—that he was very attentive to Miss Lucia Frothingham, the belle of many seasons.

Mrs. Frothingham hoped in her heart that Lucia would not be a fool, and would remember how far Mr. Coleman Burke's pocket-book outweighed his nephew's; also that an old man's darling was far more apt to have every whim gratified than a young man's slave. Having delivered this material lecture, the widow dilated upon the expenses of the Saratoga trip, and was rather marked in her emphasis upon a speedy subjugation of the elderly adorer.

And Miss Lucia shrugged her fair sloping shoulders, threw over them a cloud of black lace and descended to the porch, where Mr. Burke waited to escort her for a drive. His manner of wooing was certainly more businesslike that sentimental. Where Frank had grown eloquent over the beauty of the liquid dark eyes, his uncle dilated upon the suitability of diamonds for brunette beauty. Where Frank tenderly quoted poetry descriptive of the slender grace of the willowy figure, his uncle thought velvet was the most becoming wear for slight figures. As they drove, the fat old gentleman asked her opinion of his horses, also obtained her description of the most suitable carriage for a lady's exclusive use. Likewise he expressed a contempt for an India shawl folded upon a seat near the lake, as one far below the quality he would purchase to deck a lady's shoulders.

Sometimes, indeed, as Lucia informed her affectionate parent, "he was a little spoony, pressing her hand and rolling up his pale, blue eyes over the rims of his spectacles, like a fat old porpoise."

But as a rule, he was simply devoted in a constant attention. A bouquet of rare flowers in the morning, followed by a call; a drive in the afternoon; a walk in the evening, or an offer of escort-duty at a ball, became the usual daily routine. But the elderly wooer was an energetic and persistent one, and even Lucia, vain of her conquest, was bewildered by the rapidity of the courting. Only a fortnight ago, she had but a bowing acquaintance with Mr. Burke, and now he had positively offered a parure of expensive cameos for her acceptance.

"A letter from Frank! Coming today!" mused Mr. Coleman Burke reading an epistle handed in at his door." "Surprised to find me away from home. Hopes I have seen his dear Lucia in a kinder light than the one I had previously had. Hem—yes—well."

And so Mr. Burke mused and muttered as he donned his most exquisite suit, his most dazzling necktie and fastened a boquet in his button hole.

"Bless my soul, Uncle Coleman, what a swell you are!"

And then Frank was in the room and the two exchanged cordial greetings.

"And Lucia?" Frank questioned, 'is she well?"

"She was perfectly well last evening when I took her for a drive."

"You?"

"Certainly. You do not suppose I have failed in attention to my future niece, do you?"

"You like her better than you did," continued Frank, pleadingly!

"See here, Frank," the old man said, suddenly wheeling round from the glass to face his nephew. "I have a bargain to make with you. If, within an hour, I prove Lucia faise, mercenary, and a traitor to her promise to you, will you give her up? Stop! If she is true, loving and faithful I withdraw my harsh words, and will give her the love I always hoped to give your wife."

"But how can you find out?" said the young man, astonished at his uncle's energetic proposal.

"It is you who are to find out. I am already satisfied! You are to go to the centre window of the small drawing-room, on the east porch, and listen to a conversation I am to have, by appointment, with Miss Frothingham,"

"Eavesdropping."

"Never mind that grand air of contempt. I am to have my way for just one hour, and you can take yours afterward for a life-time. Will you go?"

"If you say so."

"Go, then."

Just a little later Miss Frothingham, all smiles and white muslin, sailed into the east drawing-room to greet her elderly admirer. With an air of deepest devotion he raised her hand to his lips and greeted her with a flowery compliment.

"I presume," he said, in a low, tender tone, "you are at no loss to guess why I have ventured to summon you here. You must have understood the meaning of my attentions. Need I tell you how dear you have become to me! Need I speak of the love you have inspired?"

"You are so kind," she murmured.

"I am contemplating a speedy return to the city, and I wish to arrange for the wedding, if I can obtain any expression of your wishes. Do you object to an early day?

"Any day will be supremely blest," she said, softly, "that makes me your wife."

"My wife! Bless my soul, my nephew told me—"

"Oh! Mr. Burke, you do not imagine I have encouraged that boy!" with an accent of most magnificent scorn. "He is an amiable young fellow and I have been kind to him. But love between myself and a boy of that age is simply preposterous."

"I am aware the disparity of years—"

"My dear Mr. Burke, do not speak of that. To me there is a dignity and nobility about a man who has passed middle life that can never be attained without the experience of years. Believe me, your having a slight advantage of me in age will but increase my affection."

"You are only too kind. Then I may tell Frank that you—"

"Why talk of Frank? Surely you may choose a wife without your nephew's interference."

"I choose a wife! My dear young lady, what are you talking about! I have no intention of seeking a wife."

"No—intention—of seeking a wife! Have you not just made me an offer of marriage!"

"Not at all," was the cool reply. "I was under the impression that you were engaged to my nephew. As Frank is my nearest relative and my heir, I was anxious to win the affection of his promised wife. But since there is no engagement between you—"

"Oh, Mr. Burke you must have misunderstood me. My only fear was lest you should not sanction our love. Dear Frank has often spoken to me of your fatherly love for him. You will not repeat to Frank the conversation we have had? I—my confusion—you will forget my wild words?"

"But I shall not?"

The blinds parted as Frank spoke, revealing his white face and anger-lighted eyes. Miss Frothingham screamed and Uncle Coleman said quietly:

"Are you convinced?"

"Fully! The boy, Miss Forthingham, thanks you for showing him the folly of trusting in the love of a coquette. You have given me a sharp lesson, Uncle Coleman; but I thank you that my life has not been blighted by a woman's treachery.

The pale face vanished. Uncle Coleman, with a ceremonious bow, took his departure while Lucia Frothingham went into genuine hysterics on the sofa.

Uncle Coleman joined Frank on the porch, and linking his arm in his nephew's said kindly:

"Forgive me the pain I cause you, for the love I bear you."

"I thank you," was the reply. "You have saved me a life of misery by showing me a mercenary woman's treachery. I shall never feel any emotion but gratitude that you proved your words."

"LITTLE BO-PEEP" AND THE DYING CHILD.

[Cassell's Magazine.]

I remember when I was nursing in a hospital once, there was a poor little boy about six years old dying of rheumatic fever. I was night-nurse in that ward; and regularly, when the attack of pain came on, he used to scream out for me:

"Nursey, sing. It hurts me. Sing the hurt away."

So then I'd prop him up on my arm an' sing song arter another, from "Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star" to "Black-eyed Susan," till the paroxysm of pain was over, an' he'd quiet down again. I always knew when that was by his joinin' his voice in too—such a weak pipe of a voice, poor lamb! but I was better glad to hear it than any music, for it telled me the pain was gone for awhile, an' I could lie down to sleep again.

Poor wee mite! I was singing "Little Bo-Peep" the night he died. I had him in my arms. He'd been sinking all day, I knew he couldn't last out another; an' though he tried to join in as usual, his voice went into a gasp an' broke. I'd been sometimes used to call the children in the ward my little sheep; an' when I came to the end of the verse—

Little Bo-Peep she lost her sheep,
An' doesn't know where to find 'em;
Let 'em alone, an' they'll come home,
An' bring their tails behind 'em—

he looked up into my face with a bit of a smile on his poor little drawn white mouth, and said:

"Nursey'll know where to find her lickle sheep when he goes home. Will I be long going home now, nursey?"

Long! Ah, poor lamb! ten minutes later an' he'd gone home.

A BAL MASQUE INCIDENT.

A Paris letter in the Philadelphia Press from Lucy Hooper says:

Among the costumes was one very remarkable and unpleasant one. It was that of a baker, with white, round cap, loose white jacket, and long apron. At a certain point in the evening the wearer unbuttoned his jacket and threw it back, when beneath appeared a close fitting, woven shirt, on which was painted, with considerable anatomical accuracy, the ribs and viscera of a flayed body—all the veins, muscles, arteries, &c., being very minutely portrayed. At the point where the stomach should have been, there appeared a round little canteen, marked "Cognac," with a glass slung on each side of it. A very indelicate but original garb was won by an inventive individual, whose ingenuity procured for him a night's lodging in the station-house. His costume consisted of a square box, which extended from his throat nearly to his knees—his legs and arms being clothed in their every-day garb. At the back of this box was a door, with this inscription, "Do not open." Of course, everybody who saw him hastened to open the door, and as within it there was nothing at all, so far as clothes were concerned, the effect can be better imagined than described. Of course his career was a brief one, for as soon as the peculiarity of his attire was made known he was at once arrested and carried off to the station-house.

WHEN Jemima went to school she was asked why the noun bachelor was singular. "Because," she replied, "it is so very singular that they don't get married."

"LISTEN, DARLING."

"OPEN THY MOUTH WIDE, AND I WILL FILL IT."

"Draw up the curtain, darling,
Let in the sunshine bright,
It brings us health and gladness,
It gives us life and light.

"And open wide the window,
Let in the blessing there—
Laden with gifts it cometh,
The pure, sweet morning air.

"Open your heart, my darling,
Let in the light from heaven,
And prize the daily mercies
So bountifully given.

"Open your ears and listen,
To catch the happy song,
That sun and breeze together
Are singing all day long."

"We hear the wind, dear mother,
Whispering among the trees,
But has the sun a language?
And can we learn from these?"

"Yes, child—if we could hear them,
Each brings, in its sweet way,
A message from our Father
Who gives them day by day.

"The pure air that surrounds us,
The sun that shines above,
Filling the world with beauty,
Remind us "God is Love."

"And as their daily missions
They faithfully fulfill,
They bid us in like manner
Obey the Father's will.

"They purify and gladden
The world wherein we dwell
And shall not we endeavor
To do our work as well?"

—JANE BYRNE.

THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS.

HIS MARRIAGE—ATTEMPTS TO ANNUL IT.

[St. Petersburg Dec. 20 Cor. of the World.]

You remember the vague rumors concerning the marriage of the Grand Duke Alexis, the handsome youth about whom so many society belles in New York went half wild at the time of his visit to the United States. The story has never been told in print except in a very fragmentary way. Among the *demoiselles d'honneur* of Her Majesty the Empress there was a pretty and attractive girl, the daughter of a high official who was a member of the Council of Empire. She was attached to the imperial household and lived in the palace. Alexis fell in love with her—fell in love over head and ears, which was very wrong for a Grand Duke. He declared his passion and found it reciprocated, and with the headstrong imprudence of youth, he proposed to elope with her and be married. She, poor girl, did not weigh the consequences and probably was not aware what a mess she would make by accepting his offer. One day while the Court was at Moscow the twain met by appointment, sought a priest, and were united. The marriage was kept secret for two or three months, but marriage, like murder, will out, and this case proved no exception to the rule. When it became known there was a scene such as does not often happen. The Emperor swore and the Empress cried and the whole Imperial family was in a funk. Alexis was talked to in a very plain, old fashioned way. It was determined to send him on a long journey in the hope of curing him of his love, and so he started on the voyage that brought him to America, and took him home by way of Japan and Siberia. Mrs. Alexis was sent out of the empire by a special train, and the eye of the police was not taken from her until she was safe over the frontier. The priest who performed the ceremony was packed off to Siberia in spite of his protest that he didn't know the parties, and that he married them just as he would have married any other couple. They didn't let on who they were, but only gave their names *a la Russe* Alexis Alexandrovitch and Marie Paulovna, which are about as traceable or suspicious in this country as John Smith and Mary Jones would be in New York. Alexis came back after an absence of three years, and he is now commander of one of the crack ships of the Russian Navy. It is intended when the Grand Duke Constantine, present Grand Admiral, has passed away to make Alexis his successor, and so his voyage round the world cannot fail to do him good. The wife and the priest are still in exile, the former in Switzerland and the latter in Siberia.

Alexis has repented of his folly and the family quarrel has been partially smoothed over. The laws of Russia very stupidly do not permit a divorce, and when you marry here you have no hope of release from trouble, except by the intervention of the old gentleman with the hour-glass and mowing-machine. In a case like this you can get around it by an imperial decree, but even that cannot be done without the disappearance and supposed death of one of the parties. Last winter they tried to fix up the business, and the undertaking was made by no less a personage than Count Shouvaloff. The Count has the reputation of never failing in any difficult and delicate piece of diplomacy that he takes in hand, and in the present instance he was confident of success. He went and he returned, and since his return he has not been in favor as he was.

Mrs. Alexis was stopping at one of the hotels on the Quai du Mont Blanc in Geneva, and one day a card bearing the name of a Russian nobleman whom she did not know was sent to her room. In order to preserve an incognito the Count travelled under one of his inferior titles, and it was with this name that he presented himself. She descended to the parlor to see the stranger, and at once recognized the redoubtable Count, having become familiar with his face and its huge mustache at Court. After the usual commonplaces the Count proceeded to business, and managed it with all the skill which he possessed.

It was proposed that she should renounce all claim to the hand of Alexis, should change her name and disappear, and let the places that had known her know her no more forever. In return for this trifling and perfectly feasible service she would receive 1,000,000 roubles down and an annuity of 75,000 roubles, which would be continued to her child in, case the latter survived her, and it was devoutly hoped he would not. About this time the child was brought into the room, and the Count observed, doubtless with sorrow in his heart, that it was in vigorous health, and there was no reasonable hope that the gods would love it and enable it to die young.

The Count used all the argument at his command, and there were plenty of them, but to no purpose. The woman was obstinate, and spurned the offer with an air of indignation worthy of a tragic actress. "But remember," said the Count, "you can never see Alexis again; you will not be allowed to return to Russia and his movements will be so arranged that a meeting will be impossible. You have learned by this time that even were the marriage acknowledged by the Emperor you could never appear at Court, or receive the imperial recognition. If you love Alexis, release him from the consequences of his youthful passion, and enable him to fill the position which belongs to him. *Vous êtes mere; pensez de sa mere, et finissez cette folle de la jeunesse.*"

But she would do nothing of the sort, not even when she was told that she could name the financial terms and receive the money when and where she wished. She loved Alexis and had married him, and would remain his wife until death should do the graceful for one of them. Possibly the Count hoped that the pale warrior would begin on her at an early date, but if he thought so he didn't say so. The interview lasted a couple of hours, and was as unsuccessful as the most earnest admirer of pig-headed constancy in love could desire. Next day the Diplomat called again, but she would not see him, and after trying the intercession of a Russian lady of high position who happened there in Geneva, he gave up the effort and took the train for Paris. "Rum things is women," said the elder Weller when Sammy told him of the capers of the old woman. "Rum things is women," muttered Count Shouvaloff as he shook the dust of Geneva from his delicate boots and settled into the corner of the first-class compartment which his aid-de-camp had secured on the through train.

And so the matter stands. Probably the woman will become wiser in time and consent to the arrangement on the basis proposed. She has the sympathy of sentimental school girls *et id omne genus*, and is considered a fool by a great many people who are supposed to be sensible. It has been hinted that an effort was made a few months ago to coax her and her child back to Russia so that they could be quietly secluded from the world, but I am inclined to doubt it. A hundred years ago such a proceeding would have been *en regle*, but times have changed, and, however much this woman's death may be desired, the Government would hardly take any measures to hasten it. The marriage of the Grand Duke Alexis in his proper station in life is indefinitely postponed, and Count Shouvaloff and his imperial master must wait. Micawberish, for something to turn up.

SOUTH AMERICAN BEAUTIES.

A chapter on Arequipa in Marcoy's "South America," just published, contains some amusing accounts of the manners of the society of that Peruvain city. He speaks highly of the beauty of the women. Marcoy notes the preference for foreigners, and especially for Europeans, which the young ladies evince.

"In cosmopolitan spirit, very flattering to the self-love of Europeans, they prefer foreigners to their own countrymen, with whatever eminent qualities the matter may be gifted. A foreigner, though he may have neither youth nor beauty in his favor, and nothing whatever be known of his antecedents, instantly throws into a flutter the whole crowd of mammas and marriageable daughters. They dispute possession of him, one with another; they snatch at him as at a morsel of the true cross; bequests and recados (presents) of all kinds, from the toilet-soap of Piver the silk handkerchiefs of Lyons—such are the tokens of friendship peculiar to these countries—pursue him even to his apartments. Flasks of eau-de-cologne, little attentions, flatteries, everything is done to catch in the net of marriage this fine bird from distant Europe, whom innocently cruel hands would pluck alive soon afterward. The houses at which he calls are forever beating to arms, the furniture is relieved of its covers, jewels are taken out of their boxes, the family plate is displayed upon the side-boards and tables, the servants, properly trained, have orders to make themselves agreeable to their future master, the cats are commanded to purr and the dogs to wag their tails when he approaches. From the venerable grandmother to the youngest child in the family the only question is, Who shall show the highest appreciation of the stranger's merits, who shall flatter him most with sweet words; the claws are hidden in the velvet paw, the lips distil choice honey, the tenderest rose color and the bluest azure is spread over all, and guitars tuned to the hymeneal pitch twang incessantly the happiness of two devoted hearts. Everything, in fine, even to the air impregnated with the perfume of burning pastiles, conspires to charm the soul and senses of the stranger. In the midst of this *mise en scene*, of which our poor prose can hardly convey an idea, the goddess of the fete, the virgin of the hearth, is prepared like a shrine. Seated upon her sofa, her arms supine, her hands modestly crossed, her eyes apparently fixed upon a flower of the Atuncolla carpet, she is in reality devoutly attentive to the effect produced upon the visitor by the marriage-making programme. Some Europeans, whose hearts are cuirassed in that aes triplex of which Horace speaks, come out victorious from these trials; but the great number succumb, and meekly bowing their shoulders to the conjugal yoke become established in the country, where they presently lose not only their illusions, but their hair and their teeth."

LOST.

The fisher on the sun-lit tide,
Is speeding o'er the ocean wide,
His boat is light; the waves are free,
And sing in solemn harmony.
His children stand upon the shore
He smiles and shouts "Good-bye" once more,
Then turns his eyes away from home,
But lets the wayward fancy roam,
To those within his lowly cot,
Whose comfort is his only thought.

The noon day brings its rays of gold,
They with a sheen the billows fold;
Above the azure skies, are fair,
With only cloudlets floating there,
But, ah! afar within the west,
There is a darker one at rest;
It rises now, with gentle breeze,
That rocks and stirs the cradled seas:
The sun looked down, and sadly smiled,
At sound of billows voices wild.

The fisher turns his tiny barque,
He sees the gathering tempest dark,
And knows unless he reaches land,
Before it comes, an unseen hand,
Shall bear him down, where mermaids keep
A virgil o'er the dead that sleep;
Within the caverns, neath the waves
Where are so many fisher graves;
He shudders, and with whitened face
Goes speeding o'er the waters space.

The waves like mountains roll; too late
He feels it; knows his mournful fate;
Soon shall the ocean sound and knell,
His death, to those he loves to tell.
A moment more, He turns to note
How near that billow is his boat
It overtakes him, "children, wife"
He whispers, then is lost to life

The morning dawns; upon the sand,
A tearful group in sorrow stand
Beside them is a boat and net
All dripping with the waters wet,
They need not ask the waves to tell
Where he is now;—they know too well.

MINNIE J. OURRY.

FARM NOTES.

THE MORE STOCK THE MORE GRASS AND GRAIN.

This is well established to be a fact in agriculture. But this kind of farm management involves more capital and more labor; and yet where intelligently and skillfully prosecuted it is invariably successful. Sheep are undervalued by the mass of landholders as a means of keeping up the fertility of the soil and putting money into the pockets of farmers. The moment one begins to talk of sheep husbandry, the listener or reader begins to look for wool quotations—as if wool was all that yields profits from sheep. One might as well look for wheat quotations alone where there is talk about the profit of farming.

Sheep on a farm yield both wool and mutton. They multiply with great rapidity. They are the best of farm scavengers, "cleaning a field" as no other class of animals will. They give back to the farm more in proportion to what they take from it than any other animal, and distribute it better with a view to the future fertility of the soil. Prove this? There is no need of proof to those who have kept sheep and know their habits and the profits they yield. To prove it to those who have not the experience it is necessary they should try the experience or accept the testimony of an experienced shepherd.

But the live stock of a farm should not necessarily, be sheep exclusively. Cattle, horses, swine have their respective places in the farm economy. How many of each to keep is a question that locality, character of markets, adaptation of soil, predisposition, taste and skill of the husbandman must decide. But one thing ought not to be forgotten, the more stock a man keeps on his farm, the more grass and grain it ought to, and, if properly managed, it will grow. The rates of increase will correspond with the business tact, technical and practical knowledge, and skill of the husbandman.—[N. Y. World.

MANURE FOR POTATOES.

The farmers do not manure land very much for potatoes, yet perhaps some of them who need it, may get a hint or two from the following, by Joseph Harris in the Agriculturist: We should get manure ready for potatoes this winter. I have commenced my pile already, and it is fermenting nicely, and will keep on fermenting all winter. But it is not yet too late to start a heap. All there is about it is simply to wheel the manure into a heap in some central position, and every day, or as often as the stables and yard are cleaned out, wheel the manure to the heap and spread it on top, instead of scattering it over a large surface. If the manure does not ferment, it is probably because it is too poor. The droppings from the henhouse, if scattered upon the heap and covered up, will help it. When you kill pigs, save the blood and pour it on the heap. Any animal matter will be good. If the heap is dry and cold, the hot water, hair, etc., you have left after scalding the pigs can be poured on the heap to advantage. In any case, the horse stable is separate from the rest of the building. We throw the horse litter into an empty stall, where it will keep dry. Every week or so we put this horse litter in a cart and draw it to the pigpens. Here it stays until it gets saturated with the rich liquor from the pigs, and is then wheeled to the heap. There is no difficulty about getting such manure to ferment. It will be in prime condition for potatoes in the spring.

TO PREVENT MICE GNAWING FRUIT TREES.

To protect fruit trees from the ravages of mice in winter, draw out some good manure from the barn yard, and throw from one to three bushels around the trunk of each tree, according to the size, leaving it in a comical pile. This will defeat the mice in nearly every case. They work in the grass under the snow, but except near walls and under deep snow banks, the top of these mounds of manure will come above the snow. Of course the manure should not be very strawy, in which case it would afford a harbor for, rather than a protection against mice. The manure will also help fertilize the soil, and thus perform double duty. It should be spread as soon as it thaws up in Spring.

FEED RACK.

Here is a description of a feed rack which will economize food, keep it clean, and give the weak and strong an equal chance:

Take a plank six inches wide, and of any desired length; nail on straps of inch boards so as to form a trough two inches deep. Two inches apart in this, place perpendicular sticks or wires one foot high, and put on a railing, making it somewhat resemble a hay rack. Hinge a board cover on top, and the machine is complete. Put it in some convenient place in the hennery, or fowl-house, and pour in the feed. The fowls soon learn its use, and get the hang of it. They can feed from all sides by putting their heads between the wires.—[Cor. Poultry World.

PUT OUT YOUR NAME.

It would be a great convenience if farmers generally would have their names painted upon the gates in front of their residences. Strangers often have much difficulty in finding persons of whom they are in search, which would be obviated by this course. Besides, a nice gate, with the name of the occupants, add greatly to the appearance of a place, and looks as though the inmates were not isolated from the outside world.

VARIETIES.

A TEXAS man who died the other day left "the sum of $5,000 as a fund to defend persons who kill railroad baggage smashers."

"FANNY," in a note from Brooklyn, says the one great wish of her heart is that she may live to see what will be the fashions in bonnets in 1900.

MADAME JENNY VAN ZANDT is said to have a daughter fourteen years old, whose voice is of excellent quality. She is studying for the operatic stage.

THE New Jersey authorities are thinking about arresting the lady managers of church fairs where lotteries have been run during the past month. They are all liable under the State laws.

THE young ladies of Albany who received Christmas presents from Count Barli, a love of a nobleman who has been breaking hearts in that city, are now returning them to the jewelry store from which they were stolen.

SAM SHARPLEY, whose real name was Samuel Sharp, the famous minstrel, died at his residence in Providence, Rhode Island, last Friday. He was born in Philadelphia in 1831 and according to Tony Pastor: "He was the most original humorist on the minstrel stage."

AN ambitious Providence undertaker went to Boston, and there falling in love with a wealthy lady connected with one of the "old families" asked her hand in marriage. The proud damsel looked at him scornfully for a moment and said: "Sir! I must consider your proposition a grave joke."

ACCORDING to the World the champion turkey of Massachusetts was so big this year that they had to knock him on the head with a sledge-hammer, and draw him up with a windlass. One of his hams was sent to a Boston charitable institution and furnished a meal for seventy-five children.

A FEMALE justice of Wyoming was married last week, and, true to her professional training, she previously notified her friends to be present by a printed form, as follows: "I am about to marry Mr. J——D——, of this county, and he will be qualified and sworn in at my office on Wednesday morning next at 10 A. M. You are invited to attend."

A YOUNG gentleman, celebrated for his wit at college, was asked by his father for a specimen of his talents, while entertaining a party of friends at vacation. The scholar knelt upon the hearth and roared lustily twice, to the great surprise of the old squire, who asked him what he meant by that. "Why, sir," replied the son, seeing the fire so low, I thought it might be better for a pair of bellows."

NELLIE COLLINS a "variety girl" at Dallas, Tex., was the only person among the large population with sufficient heathen charity to take in and care for ten women and children, immigrants from South Carolina, who arrived there starving, shelterless, and penniless. She gave up her room to them, bought them food, and brought their case before the public authorities, who provided for them.

A GLASGOW paper mentions an extraordinary case of mistaken identity: A man named Nicholas Nolen carried home a drunken woman, whom he supposed was his wife. Inside the house the woman died, and it was then discovered that she was a total stranger. The missing wife afterward turned up at the Central Police Station, where she had been locked up on a charge of drunkenness.

IN Springfield recently a young married woman became possessed with the idea that her proper vocation was that of a novelist. So she secretly began a thrilling story in which the hero was to be strangled by his jealous wife. Into the murder scene she determined to pour her whole soul, and in order to properly describe it she went to the bedside of her sleeping spouse and placing her hands about his neck choked him into insensibility. He knocked her down with a chair as soon as he revived, and the novel went into the stove.

OF all the amusements that can possibly be imagined for a working man, after daily toils, or in the intervals, there is nothing like reading a newspaper or a book. It calls for no bodily exertion, of which already he has had enongh, perhaps too much. It relieves his home of dullness and sameness. Nay, it accompanies him to his next day's work, and gives him something to think of beside the mechanical drudgery of his every day occupation; something he can enjoy while absent, and look forward to with much pleasure. If I were to pray for a taste which would stand by me under every variety of circumstances, and be a source of happiness and cheerfulness to me through life, and a shield against all its ills, however things might go amiss, and the world frown upon me, it would be a taste for reading.—[Herschel.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Jan. 9, 1875.

THE Russian Mission is still going the rounds. Negley is likely to get it after all.

ACCORDING to the "sign," we are to have a splendid crop of fruit this year. There was a sleet on the first January.

THE papers are publishing the "Immortal J. N's" obituary. We have official information that they are premature. He still "assumes the pressure."

SHERIDAN is on a tour of observation in the South. If he will consult such men as Ananias Hays and William Pitt Kellogg, he will have a cheering report to make to Boss Grant.

ALTHOUGH the Democrats of Philadelphia can poll over fifty thousand votes, they have but sixteen members of Councils in both branches. There must be some gerrymandering in the districts.

THE year 1874 passed away leaving Pittsburgh the worst and most recklessly governed city in the country, with the possible exception of Washington. The Ring that has ruled and well-nigh ruined us, will ask the people to continue them in power at the next election.

ONE reason why expenses should be cut down in legislative official salaries, is the fact that there will be a $100,000 increase in the pay of members arising from the largely increased number of members elected. We demonstrated yesterday how one-third of this increase may be made up in cutting down official salaries.

WHILE the Commercial was comparing the rate of expenditures between New York and Illinois, why did'nt it institute a comparison between the Ring city of Philadelphia and the Democratic State of Ohio. The interest on the debts of Philadelphia nearly equal the bonded indebtness and annual State expenditures in Ohio.

THE Philadelphia Bulletin, Ring, is indignant, because the Democratic members of Council refused to vote several thousand dollars to give the King of the Sandwich Islands a reception. The Democrats were shrewd enough to see that the Ring thieves would have stolen most of the money and thus blocked the game. That's what's the matter.

THE Commercial draws comfort from the election in the old Twenty-third District. It demonstrates that its party has gained 1,524 votes since the November election. In December there were three Republican candidates for Congress, who received 7,739 votes in all, or 4,651 less than the Republican vote in November. Of course, the Commercial's gain is apparent.

"MASSASAUGA" of Erie, Pa., writes to the N. Y. Tribune that Hon. W. A. Galbraith is so hampered by his business relations that he had to decline the nomination of his party for Congress and it could not be expected that he would accept an office [U. S. Senator] which would entail the necessity of being absent from his business for six years. The correspondent adds:

"Every honest mind must yield a cordial assent to these sentiments, and Mr. Galbraith's name will have to be dropped from the list of aspirants for the United States Senate."

THE Washington correspondent of the Springfield Republican telegraphs to that paper of the 1st instant:

"Mr. Stephens, ex-Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy called on the President to-day, and was honored by General Grant's coming down to the lower floor of the Presidential mansion. The interview was cordial, and the two distinguished gentlemen separated, the best of friends. Mr. Stephens justified the President in his course in Louisiana to the vexation of many of his Democratic associates."

If the last paragraph be true, Mr. Stephens is unfit to represent a Democratic constituency, and he ought to resign.

We have not interfered with the Cincinnati Enquirer in its assaults upon Senator Thurman nor vexed it with arguments against Dan Voorhees, its choice for the United States Senate from Indiana, and we submit, in the kindest spirit, if it must interfere in Pennsylvania politics; that it will derive its inspiration from watery communications in the New York Tribune in regard to our public men. We feel assured it is not from inclination, so much as want of information, that it gives currency to vile slanders upon such men as William A. Wallace.—PITTSBURGH POST.

We beg pardon. We should not have "interfered" in Pennsylvania politics. Mr. Wallace may be a very clever gentleman, but some people who are backing him are doing his cause great injury.—Cin. Enquirer.

Not near so much injury as the defamers of his ability, honesty and sterling Democracy have done his cause good. A withdrawal of the slander will be necessary before a pardon can be granted.

THE LOUISIANA ELECTION.

The first days' proceedings of the Committee of Investigation sent to New Orleans, brought to light a number of facts tending to show the outrageous manner in which the Returning Board canvassed the returns of the late election The Committee has decided to confine its investigations to the alleged acts of the White League and the action of the Returning Board in canvassing, compiling and rejecting the returns. If such an investigation is fairly conducted, a flood of light may be let in upon Louisiana affairs. In 1872, it was claimed that there were frauds on both sides, and therefore the carpet-baggers ought to be inducted into office. The public want no such conclusions arrived at in the present instance. They want all the facts with relation to both sides presented, and the clear voice of the people heard and recognized.

There were four witnesses examined on the first day. One of these, we take it for granted, is Marshal Packard of Orleans parish. Mr. Packard said that he knew of an organization of the White League before September 14th, and believed that it extended throughout the State; that there were from three to five thousand white Republicans in New Orleans less in proportion to voters in other portions of the State; believed colored voters were intimidated, some by threats of violence, others by threats to discharge, refusal to lease lands to blacks, etc. Further along Mr. Packard stated that he did not believe a Republican State government could maintain itself in that or any Southern State without the aid or protection of United States troops; that on election day troops were stationed one company at each police station, one in Gretna and one at the Marine Hospital; he consulted with General Emory about the disposition of the troops. The reason they were so disposed was because there was telegraph connection between the police stations and the troops could have been concentrated at any point.

We are curious to know whether Mr. Packard fully understood the full force of his testimony. He confesses that his party is in a miserable minority, and their usurped power can only be maintained by the presence of the Federal army. The idea that a majority of the people cannot maintain themselves in rightful authority is a mere humbug.

Other witnesses from Orleans testified as to the way in which the election was conducted. Mr. White as to registration and election in his district and stated that a hundred and eighty white Conservatives were stricken from the registration rolls who were entitled to vote, and that the authorities refused to strike off the names of several hundred fraudulently registered negroes, although they promised to do so.

Mr. Knoblack, another witness testified regarding the recent registration and election in Lafourche Parish, and stated there was no intimidation of any kind, and that one hundred and twenty negroes voted the Conservative ticket. He stated that the Returning Board refused to throw out forty tickets that were fraulently stuffed in one of the boxes. The Conservatives carried the Parish notwithstanding by a small majority, but the fraudulent votes were also counted for Treasurer.

Major E. A. Burke gave a circumstantial account of the organization of the Conservative party for canvassing the city to verify the registration; that they detected 5,200 fraudulently registered names; one of the parties had registered in fourteen wards and several others were discovered to have registered five or six times; they succeeded in getting but few of the fraudulently registered stricken from the rolls.

Under such circumstances as these it is easy to understand how the majority of the people in the State were disfranchised. The 5,000 false and fraudulent registrations in New Orleans were quite sufficient to accomplish the purpose. Messrs. Packard, Casey, Longstreet and Co. had been studying the tactics of the Philadelphia Ring and applied the lesson. But even with their 5,000 fraudulent votes in New Orleans, they would have been beaten had not the perjured Returning Board thrown out the returns from a number of Democratic Parishes and districts.

But with all these facts presented to it and the illegal action of the Returning Board fully exposed, we doubt whether Congress will take any steps to restore the government of the State of Louisiana to the people to whom it rightfully belongs. Grant and his advisers see no hope for the future except in maintaining their ascendancy in those of the Southern States where they have a military foot hold.

THE PRODUCTS OF 1874.

The last Monthly Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1874 gives some interesting facts and figures as to the corn, cotton, potato, oats and hay crops for the year just closed. We condense a portion of these statistics, as they will no doubt prove interesting to our agricultural readers. During last year there was considerable increase in the area of corn planted with a marked reduction of the amount of grain harvested as compared with 1873. The enlargement of breadth of corn planted was principally confined to the coast of the Gulf of Mexico and the region lying north of the Ohio and west of the Mississippi rivers.

The earlier reports of the condition and prospects of the crop were quite favorable in Pennsylvania, and Maryland, South Carolina and Georgia, Texas, and in most of the Western States. Cold storms on the Northern Atlantic coast caused late planting and unthrifty appearance. Inundations, soaking rains, and consequent replantings gave an unpromising start to corn from Alabama to Arkansas. Cut-worms were quite injurious in the West. Chinch-bugs, after devastating wheat-fields, attacked corn vigorously in many localities; and not content with the abundance of this great American cereal, are reported in some instances as addicted to a potato-diet, and even to tobacco-chewing. As the season advanced, returns were less favorable. The night-temperature was too low, as far south as Pennsylvania, for the best growth. Drought reduced the condition in Maryland and Virginia, in the Gulf States west of Georgia, and in the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys generally. West of the Mississippi, the crop encountered disasters of great severity from drought, drying winds, and chinch-bugs. In October, there appeared only a slight improvement in condition upon the previous months. The absence of injurious frosts up to the first of November was very favorable, and served to mitigate the severity of the anticipated reduction in yield and value. Kansas, Nebraska, and Missouri, in addition to the above-mentioned causes of injury, were terribly afflicted with the scourge of grasshoppers.

The quality of corn is at least average in all of the Eastern States except Maine and Massachusetts; in all the Middle States except Delaware; in the Carolinas, Georgia, and Texas; and in all the Western States except in Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska.

The yield is less than last year on the Atlantic coast as far south as Virginia, except in portions of New England; larger from North Carolina to Florida, and in Mississippi and Texas, and in Ohio and Iowa; the reduction in other Western States ranges from 4 to 57 per cent. The apparent reduction (which may be slightly modified in the final estimate) is about 120,000,000 bushels; the aggregate of local estimates exceeding but slightly 800,000,000 bushels. As the crop of last year was not an average one, the present product is not more than four-fifths of the yield of a good corn-year.

The yield of cotton is placed 3,666,000 bales, showing a less yield per acre than in 1873. Compared with 1873, the per centages of production in 1874 in the principal cotton States are as follows: Virginia, 89; North Carolina, 89; South Carolina, 92; Georgia, 93; Florida, 100; Alabama, 95; Mississippi, 90; Louisiana, 85; Texas, 90; Arkansas, 60; Tennessee, 57. The reduction of the crop is generally attributed to unfavorable weather and the ravages of worms.

Buckwheat, although not very extensively cultivated, shows considerable increase over 1873 in the New England States; Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia, Indiana, Illinois, Wiscousin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Oregon, equal last year's crop; New York, the largest buckwheat State, is but one per cent. below last year: Pennsylvania, the next in production, declines six per cent. These two States produce nearly two-thirds of the entire crop. Other large-producing States come short of last year's yield.

There was but little variation in the hay crop, as compared with that of 1873, the reports showing that in all the New England States, except Maine, there was an increased yield, and in all of them an improved quality. In some parts of Maine an increase of swale hay is noted. In Berkshire, Massachusetts, it is stated that, though the crop is clean and nice, it is less nutritious than last year. In the Middle States, except Pennsylvania, the yield is largely increased, and nearly all the counties report an improvement in quality. Of the South Atlantic States, Maryland, and Virginia show a smaller yield, but without any appreciable decline in quality. North and South Carolina equal or exceed last year's crop, with a considerable improvement. In the latter State peavine hay is cured in increasing quantities. Georgia through drought, loses 10 per cent., but maintains her standard of quality. Alabame loses 10 per cent. but the other Gulf States fully equal last year's yield, Texas showing an increase of 13 per cent. In quality, these States show a decline of about three per cent. Drought, so injurious to other crops of the inland Southern States, has been felt severely by the hay-farmers. Arkansas declines 26 per cent.; Tennessee, 25 per cent.; West Virginia, 22 per cent., and Kentucky, 38 per cent. from last year's crop, while all show a very serious decline in quality. German millet is a successful crop in Tennessee. All the States north of the Ohio show declining yields, but nearly or quite maintain the quality of the crop. West of the Mississippi, Iowa alone equals her last year's crop. The quality is maintained, except in Kansas and Nebraska.

The report before us does not give the aggregate production of wheat for 1874, but it exceeds that of 1873, by about 20,000,000 of bushels. This leaves us with a larger surplus than usual to export between this and the harvest of 1875. The indications for an average harvest this year are reasonably good, while some of the wheat belts promise a largely increased yield; but the final result will depend almost entirely upon the weather that ensues between this and the 15th of April.

Since the wheat harvest in Great Britain the imports of flour have been over 5,000,000 quarters, the estimated wants of this kingdom being from 8,000,000 to 9,000,000 quarters. At the same rate of arrivals it is estimated that within five months after harvest much the largest part of the requirement for the year will be imported, leaving only 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 quarters for the remaining seven months.

Inasmuch as the prices of wheat and flour in years of fair and average crops is regulated by the foreign demand, a general decline in the price of breadstuffs may be reasonably expected between the present date and the first of June. We do not anticipate that the decline will be very serious, until probably the approach of harvest, which, if it promises an abundant yield, will depress prices materially, but if on the contrary the yield promises to be short, the surplus will be carried over for the market of 1875-6.

MINOR NOTES.

IN New Orleans they had a clear and cold Chrismas; or, as the Times describes it, "a Southern day with Northern principles."

THE Legislature of Alabama has passed a bill providing for the appointment of commissioners to ascertain and adjust the State debt. The papers of that State generally approve the bill.

"WHAT is Democracy ?" queries The Chicago Tribune. About as comprehensive an answer as we can give is, that Democracy is pretty much every thing that Republicanism is not.—St. Paul Pioneer.

IN the M'Creary-Park contest for a seat in the legislature in Venango county, Pa., the court has refused to quash the petition of M'Creary. The proofs of irregularity will now be submitted and probably at once acted upon.

THE New Orleans Times, of Sunday, says: "It appears that the summary of the Legislative returns by the Returning Board was incorrectly made up as 54 Republicans and 52 Democrats. It should have been 53 Republicans and 53 Democrats."

THE inventory of James Fisk's estate shows him to have been virtually bankrupt when he died. Locked up in the courts and absorbed by the lawyers and stock sharks, his million, which rumor, while he lived, counted as many millions, dwindles to nothing, or worse than nothing.

PUDDLERS in the rolling mills, at Harrisburg, says the Patriot, are now receiving from $4 10 to $4 50 per ton, a reduction of ninety cents in their wages having taken place recently. Since the panic the price for making a ton of puddled iron has fallen from $7 to the above figures. The highest ever paid was $8 10.

A CONTRACT is reported from Columbus, Ohio, by a rolling mill there to furnish a large quantity of railroad rails to a railroad company at $52 per ton. This is regarded as a great triumph for the American iron manufacture because the price is $3 per ton less than the same quantity of rails manufactured in England can be delivered at Columbus.

THE Grant County (Wis.) Witness gives expression to its views on the Senatorial question in that State in the following vigorous fashion: "Should Mr. Carpenter be re-elected we may write the epitaph of the Republican party in Wisconsin at once. It will be, 'Died of Matt. Carpenter.'" The Witness is a strong Republican paper.

THE Northern States may well look with concern, if not with alarm, at the action of the Radical Returning Board in New Orleans. If this spirit of fraud and oppression is allowed to grow, their time will come too, and all that they can expect is the promise of Polyphemus to Ulysses, that he would devour him the last.—Courier-Journal.

A PUBLIC school teacher intimates that since the Compulsory Education act will fill the class-rooms with the most vicious class of young reprobates, forbidding their expulsion for bad conduct, the rod must become a stern necessity. Corporal chastisement may, he says, be abolished in aristocratic private seminaries, but in a school of paupers there will be whaling.

THE Pittsburgh Commercial says: "The paroxysmal paragraphist of the Courier-Journal needs rest and a fish, diet." "It is not to be wondered at," replies the Milwaukee Sentinel, "when it is remembered that he furnishes all the readable matter that the Commercial and about forty other papers publish." Keno !—Courier-Journal.

ACCORDING to the last edition of Brookhouse's Conversations Lexikon, Gen. Benjamin Franklin Butler was born on Nov. 5, 1819; was destined for the study of theology, and attended the seminary at Waterville, Me., for that purpose; but after a while concluded to step down and out from that profession and become a lawyer instead. What a minister he would have been!

THERE seems to be no doubt whatever that a majority of the legal voters of Louisiana voted for Moncure, and elected a Democratic majority of the Legislature. By the device of throwing the responsibility for the canvass of certain parishes upon a partisan Legislature, which has already been manipulated, the Returning Board has prevented a fair count, unless appearances are greatly deceptive. —Boston Advertiser (Rep.)

THE question has been raised at Washington whether, in case any member of Congress, officer of either house or other officer of the United States is proved to have received any portion of the moneys paid by Irwin they are not liable to be punished for high crime and misdemeanor. The statute which it is thought applies to these cases provides that the party convicted shall pay a fine of three times of the amount of the sum paid and taken, and shall suffer imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than two years.

THE Christian Union has this frank confession:

"To make evident to even the meanest capacity the failure of carpet-bag government in the South, there was needed only the Vicksburg trouble and its results. Of Northern men who have been elected Governors of Southern States since the war, General Ames is probably the most intelligent, able and honest, and he is, besides, an educated soldier and an excellent disciplinarian. Yet his adherence to that peculiar line of tactics which can be characterized only as carpet-bag policy has made him unable, either by an appeal for confidence in himself, or by use of the militia, to put down a sorry row in his own State."

THE Chicago Tribune, Administration, speaks out fearlessly concerning the safe robbers and wants the investigation to go on. It thus alludes to the matter:

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette explains why the Republicans of the House refused to vote for the safe-burglary investigation. He says there were two reasons for the refusal: (1) Because the resolution came from a Democratic source; (2) because the Republicans were ignorant of the villainy covered up in the safe-burglary affair. In other words, Republican ignorance and Republican prejudice prevented the investigation. These are reasons, indeed, not excuses. The investigation should go on.

A NEWLY-ELECTED Congressman of Wisconsin is much annoyed because of this story about himself in the Beaver Dam paper: "The Hon.——read in the paper that Congress was to assemble December 7, so he packed up his clean linen, and, with his wife and one or two children, started for the national capital in time to claim his seat in the House of Representatives at the opening of the session. After his arrival there it did not take him a great while to learn that school would not begin for him until the 4th of March. He returned home after an absence of about three weeks, and finds that he has only just been visiting in Missouri."

A CURIOUS illustration of the want of care exhibited by citizens in making recommendations to office occurred the other day in South Carolina. The Governor having made an appointment as notary public, the new officer sent up his oath of office in order to obtain his commission when it was observed that he had appended his mark to the affidavit, being unable to write his name ! The Governor promptly revoked the appointment, and sent for the papers by which it had been made. They were found to contain the official signatures of the entire delegation in the general assembly from the county of which the ignorant man was a resident.

THE latest gossip about the New-Jersey Senatorial contest is given as follows by the New-Brunswick Times: "At first it was said by many that Mr. Stockton was not in the contest. Now, it seems to be generally agreed that the choice lies between Senator Stockton, ex-Gov. Randolph, and Attorney-General Gilchrist. By the latest advices the knowing ones inform us that Mr. Randolph has the inside track. What another week will disclose remains to be seen. This one thing, however, we deem true and beyond a peradventure, that but very few members of the Legislature are really pledged to anybody."

THE Baltimore American, one of the most pronounced Republican papers in the country, is in earnest about the Freedmen's Bank business. It says:

"Of all the colossal swindles perpetrated by an unscrupulous set of rascals, who are collectively designated as the 'District Ring,' the most inexcusable and the most cruel was the robbing of the Freedman's Bank. . . . They procured loans under false pretences, and persuaded the weak and incompetent officers into violating the law under which the bank was incorporated, for the purpose of giving them money on worthless security. In looking over the list of collaterals deposited by two gentlemen who have figured prominently, and not entirely reputably, in District affairs, we notice that some of the securities are entirely unknown to the Stock Exchange, and others are worthless trash that could not be sold for 5 cents on the dollar."

OBITUARY.

MRS. JOSEPH G. SIEBENECK.

The estimable wife of Joseph G. Siebeneck, Esq., editor of the Evening Chronicle, and daughter of Josiah King, Esq. of the Gazette, died on Saturday after a long and painful illness, the result of an accident. Mr. and Mrs. Siebeneck were married about three years ago, and their many friends who wished them a pleasant journey through life, little anticipated that Death would step in so soon and shatter their bright dream of conjugal felicity and happiness. The deceased was beloved by an unusually large circle of friends for her accomplishments and refined and amiable womanly traits. Her afflicted husband, parents and friends will have the heartfelt sympathy of this entire community, where they were so widely known and so much respected.

LAUDAULET WILLIAMS.

A MERITED AND STRINGENT REBUKE.

[Louisville Courier-Journal]

Attorney General Williams has been at the bottom of nearly all the persecution and plundering of the South. Of all her enemies he has been the most venomous, the most inveterate and the most remorseless. Whenever there has been an order or a measure that bore hard against the unfortunate people of Louisiana, or Mississippi, or Alabama, his sinister countenance has shown through it. A lawyer without a knowledge of law, an official incapable of intelligently discharging the duties of his office, an adviser of the President who only gives baneful advice, calculated to divide and disturb his country, he may be pointed out as the most mischievous man of his time. His last achievement consists in persuading the President to send Sheridan to New Orleans to perform, not the duties of a soldier, for Gen. Emory could have performed those, but to practice the trade of the executioner. But history is full of consolation for us, and furnishes hope that even Williams will some day meet with justice. The fate of Jefferies and of Stafford shouln make him shudder.

LET THE DEMOCRATIC PROMISE FOR REFORM BE REMEMBERED.

The Uniontown Genius of Liberty recalls the pledge made by the Democratic State Convention, held in this city, to lop off all useless expenses and uses the following sound talk:

The members of the Legislature will have a fine opportunity to redeem this pledge early in the session. The Radical Legislatures of the past few years had a little army of clerks, pages, postmasters, pasters and folders, doorkeepers, messengers, &c., for whom places were found merely to reward them for party following. This army should be reduced at least one half, and those who do obtain places should be men of some standing in the party; not merely hangers on, ever on the lookout for one bite of bread and two of fish; and they should at least be men who can write a legible hand, and put their capital letters in the right places. There have been enough ignorance and incompetence displayed at the Capitol during the Radical *regime*. Let us have a little first class ability henceforth.

THE PRESIDENCY.

A Washington Dispatch says:

The Republicans have been looking forward to carrying the next Presidential election by setting aside the votes of Southern Democratic States in case of a close election, but their game is spoiled by the fact that the next House of Representatives (which is so largely) Democratic that Clerk McPherson cannot manipulate it otherwise) will form an effectual check upon the Senate in the joint session provided for counting the electoral votes. It is the general belief of Democratic politicians here that the next Presidential election will be so overwhelmly Democratic as to preclude a contest. The Republicans, however, would take all the chances, and provide for a close contest and a division of opinion between the two Houses of Congress by a Constitutional Amendment, framed to suit themselves, but for the fact that so many of the States have Democratic Legislasure that the Constitutional Amendment as contemplated by Mr. Morton and others would be pretty certain to be rejected.

JAY COOKE & CO.

The Philadelphia Ledger of Thursday says:

"The announcement of a dividend to creditors from the assets of Jay Cooke & Co. is very confidently expected in the course of a few days. We have no positive knowledge of the fact, or of the per cent to be divided, but it may be 5 per cent in cash and possibly a pro rata division of some of the better class of stocks belonging to the estate. This will be gratifying news to the long-waiting and some of the now suffering creditors, and we sincerely hope it may prove true. Judge Cadwalader's opinion on an important point at issue in the matter is promised to-morrow."

ARM IN ARM.

GOVERNOR TILDEN AND EX-GOVERNOR DIX—THEIR SPEECHES AT THE INAUGURATION.

Our press dispatches have already given an account of the ceremonies of the inguration of Gov. Tilden at Albany on the 1st inst., in which, however, there was but little allusion to the speeches of the retiring and incoming Governors. They are neat and well spoken and will be appreciated by all friends of good government.

ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR DIX.

MR. TILDEN: The people of the State have called you to preside over the administration of their Government by a majority which manifests the highest confidence in your ability, integrity, and firmness. I need not say to you, who have had so long and familiar an acquaintance with public affairs, that in a State of such magnitude as ours, with interests so vast and diversified, there is a constant demand on the Chief Magistrate for the exercise of the essential attributes of statesmanship. It is gratifying to know that the amendments to the Constitution approved and ratified by the people at the late general election, by limiting the powers of the Legislature in regard to local and special laws, will in some degree lighten the burden of your arduous and responsible duties. While a material progress has been made during the last two years in the correction of abuses, much remains to be done, and the distinguished part you have borne in the work of municipal reform in the City of New York gives assurance that under your auspices the great interests of the State will be vigilantly guarded. I tender you my sincere wish that your labors in the cause of good government may be as successful here as they have been elsewhere, and that your administration may redound to your own honor and to the lasting prosperity of the people of the State.

GOVERNOR TILDEN'S REPLY.

GOVERNOR DIX: It is he who has completed a period of distinguished public service and, having gathered all its honors, has nothing left to him but to lay down its burdens; it is he who is to be truly congratulated on this occasion. I cannot stand in this hall to assume the chief executive trust of the people of this State, now to be transferred by you, without my thoughts turning on him (Silas Wright), your friend and mine, and my father's, who held it in early manhood. I came here to sustain his administration. In the interval how vast and diversified have the interests become which are under the guardianship of the State administration. To build up this great commonwealth in her polity and institutions until they shall become a greater blessing to all the people within her jurisdiction, and an example worthy of imitation by other communities, is a work far surpassing any object of human ambition. I had noped to pass the coming winter in the cradle of ancient literature and arts. In the exchange, in which I undertake duties you have so honorably performed, I understand that you find an opportunity to visit a portion of our own country not inferior in natural advantages to the renowned climes of the Old World. I felicitate you on the pleasures to which you may look forward to by reason of your fortunate transfer, and beg to assure you that you and your accomplished lady and the other members of your family will carry with you my warmest wishes for your happiness in those recreations and in all your future.

ANOTHER MEMBER OF THE FAMILY PROVIDED FOR.

To the Editor of the Sun.

SIR: I had supposed that your list of the Grant family in office was complete, but alas for the frailty of human nature, I find for the first time a little smut upon the fingers of our Premier, Don Hamilton Fish. In a quiet, retired little nook of the Department of State sits at his desk daily, a modest youth of 17 years of age, Dent Sharpe, son of the United States Marshal of this District and Nephew of Mrs. Grant. I am told he is paid from the contingent of secret service fund.

HASTINGS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.

AN ORGAN OF USURPER GRANT CRYING HALT.

The Washington National Republican fears a new outbreak of civil war, and says: "Could we afford to risk another war under the circumstances? With a great debt, with hard times upon us, and with the sad memories of the past to discourage us, it is certain that we would hesitate before reopening the terrible wounds of civil strife."

THE GRAND PACIFIC.

THE Grand Pacific Hotel at Chicago, which cost $250,000, has been sold for $120,000.—Idiotic Exchange.

If Mr. Gage had allowed the writer of that paragraph to carry off the soap and towels, it would never have been written. —Chicago Tribune.

MISSISSIPPI.

Further Investigation by the Congressional Committee.

VICKSBURG, January 1.—The Congressional Committee met at ten o'clock.

The examination of Col. Horace Miller was continued:

To O'Brien—Held the office of Judge of the Criminal Court in 1867; in 1872, was appointed charge d'affairs

To Boliver—Which position I filled three or four years; in answer to the origin of the so called color line, he states that for some time after the war, the whites made earnest efforts to accommodate themselves to the new state of affairs, especially with reference to the negroes voting, by holding out every inducement to get them to vote with the whites by nominating some of them for offices; this was continued for years without success, when it became a well recognized fact that every negro whose name was placed on the Conservative ticket was ostracised by his own race, no matter what his former connection with them had been; after many unsuccessful attempts of this kind, the feeling grew upon the community that it was impossible to conciliate that element owing to the fact that the

PREJUDICE OF THE BLACKS

were continually inflamed against the whites by appeals of carpet-baggers, political adventurers and the worst elements of the white race to the effect that the whites were natural enemies, and exaggerated statements of cruelties and punishments inflicted on the blacks in slave times, and that the object of the Democratic party was to reduce them to slavery again, and their only safety was in adhering to the Republican party.

FALSE REPORTS CIRCULATED BY CARPET BAGGERS.

Every element of discord was constantly kept before them and the result was that in every election for a series of years the negroes voted in almost a solid mass, and often were carried to the polls in military array under leaders, where they remained until the whole column had voted, the leaders handing them their tickets, or else depositing ballots for them; this state of affairs produced a color line, the whites being satisfied it was useless to attempt to coalesce with the negroes in voting, and that they were incapable of administering any office for the benefit of the country and determined in future to support white men for office but in this had no intention of depriving negroes of the right of franchise or other vested rights granted them under the constitution for he had not heard its abridgement and their rights as voters discussed at all.

THE WHITES OF MISSISSIPPI ACCEPT THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

The whites of Mississippi accept in good faith the constitutional amendments and laws as passed by Congress in relation to the negroes, the only exception that blacks being free to vote as they pleased comes from their own race and such is the intimidation used in this case they dare not vote against the Republican party.

COLORED DEMOCRATS MOBBED.

He cited two individual cases of colored men, one his former slave who wanted to vote the Democratic ticket, but he (Miller) advised him not to do so as his black neighbors would kill him; also, of another in Vicksburg, called Edmund, who on two occasions had to be escorted to the polls by the whites in order to deposit a Democratic ticket and each time on returning home was assaulted by mobs of black men and women and only escaped murder by the interference of white men; knew no instance where negroes had been discharged for not voting the Democratic ticket; had heard men say that in consequence of

ENORMOUS TAXATION

they would not employ negroes who voted with those who had saddled their taxes on them; on Friday, December 4th, Crosby told him, in the presence of General Wirt Adams, that he could not perfect his bond and tried, after consultation with a number of the taxpayers, to effect a compromise by getting Crosby to appoint some man acceptable to the taxpayers as deputy who could give bond and give him possession of the office with full authority to discharge its duties, Crosby thought he was entitled to the emoluments of the office; told him that the one so selected would doubtless make a satisfactory arrangement; Crosby asked time to consider the question; made two appointments to meet him and get an answer, but Crosby kept neither of them; afterwards learned he went to Jackson that night, returned the next morning and issued his proclamation on the night of December 7th.

Adjourned.

VICKSBURG, January 2. The Congressional Committee met this morning and proceeded with the investigation.

Edward S. Butts, cashier of the Vicksburg, testified—All the trouble was caused by colored officials over a wing of their own race; the people here had no idea of depriving the negroes of any civil or political rights; there was much excitement in the city on the morning of the fight among women and children; Democrats and Republicans and all the people of the better class, including ministers and aged men, were in the ranks, among them Dr. Harper, aged seventy-eight, nephew of Gen. Winfield Scott; previous to the fight, never saw any riotous demonstrations on the part of the whites; am a member of the Taxpayers League; at the August election, two colored men were elected school visitors; there was no opposion to them taking their seat; the Taxpayers League at one time numbered six hundred; there were no politics in it; colored men could join it if taxpayers.

AN OFFICIAL REFUSES TO HAVE HIS BOOKS EXAMINED.

Had been appointed on a committee by the League to examine the books of Chancery Clerk Davenport about a year and a half since; when the committee entered the office and told Daverport what they had come for, he said no Taxpayers League Committee should examine his books; we showed him tax receipts and asked to be allowed to compare them with the books wehn he again refused, saying, I don't represent you or any of your crowd; I know who I was elected by and they will sustain me.

WHITES PAY NINETY-NINE PER CENT. OF THE TAXES.

Chancellor Hill was present but did not interpose and we left. The whites pay ninety-nine per cent. of the taxes; between three and four hundred colored children attend the public schools; in the taxpayers' league the only question in regard to holding office was, is he competent and honest; our experience with Republican officials is that they are neither capable nor fit to hold office; don't know what color line is; have several times voted for negroes for high offices with some capacity and honesty; would support one as well as a white man. our banks make no discrimination on account of color; since the Freedmen's bank busted, we keep the accounts of a great many negroes; Davenport is now under several indictments for malfeasance in office, all the books showing taxes, warrants and allowances are in his custody, some of which are reported missing; Butt's then exhibited tax receipts of the estate for which the bank was agent, the taxes on which in 1869 were $27 98 on a valuation of $9,300, and the tax receipt on the same for 1873 on which the taxes were $186 80 on a valuation of $7,400; he thought the increase of taxes was caused by the

RECKLESS EXTRAVAGANCE OF COUNTY OFFICIALS.

The Taxpayers' League grew out of this state of affairs; during the time mentioned, taxes had been mainly levied by the blacks and paid by the whites; the League knew one instance where Crosby, when Treasurer, had funded one warrant twice, and other similar charges were made, and this was the reason the League objected to his handling the taxes without good bonds.

ORIGIN OF THE TROUBLES.

Mr. Richardson was next examined and after giving a detailed account of the fight, proceeded as follows: Crosby was not molested after he resigned and went about the city; the night after the fight he would have been in danger as the people believed he was the cause of the trouble; heard Owen say would help to hang Crosby for ordering them in here, but thought Owen would have said anything to save his own neck; had Crosby given good bond he would not have been molested; if Crosby had been white, think the people would have acted in the same way; his bond was universally regarded as insufficient; the Board of Supervisors knew this, and by not doing their duty, caused most of the trouble; Cardosa and other corrupt officials could have escaped punishment by their friend Crosby, sheriff, packing the juries; it was generally believed that various county officials had formed a ring of all the present board of supervisors; can read and write; don't think the law requires a board to accept a bondsman simply on their oaths; had tried to get some of Crosby's bondsmen indicted for perjury in that connection, but the Grand Jury refused to indict them; among these was John D. Tomas, whom the Grand Jury refused to indict after his arrest; they were released on bonds taken by Crosby, some of them going on each others bond.

The committee, at the conclusion of Richardson's testimony adjourned till Monday.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, January 1—The inauguration of Governor Tilden took place to-day in the presence of a large concourse of citizens. The Governor elect was escorted to the capital by the military, and about noon, Governor Dix entered the Assembly chamber, escorting Mr. Tilden, followed by the latter's staff

Governor Dix addressed a few appropriate remarks to Mr Tilden, to which the latter replied in a feeling manner. Mr. Wilers, Secretary of State, then administered the oath of office—the iron-clad—to Governor Tilden. The same oath was then also administered to Lieutenant Governor Dorsheimer. In administering the oath to the Governor, the Secretary of State asked him which oath he would take, and he responded "the new."

Ex-Governor Dix then escorted Governor Tilden to the executive chamber, the band playing "Hail Columbia," and the audience dispersed.

BUSYBODIES.

It is a fact, as I've been told,
That people, in the days of old,
Got rich in silver and in gold,
No matter what they bought or sold,
By minding their own business.

They did not try to wound one's fame,
Or slander anybody's name;
They cared not when they went or came:
They pleased themselves—they did the same,
If it was your own business.

And if a man did what was right
In his own mind, and in the sight
Of God and Law, by day and night,
He went ahead and fought the fight,
Determined on his business.

But in degen'rate modern days
There's quite a change in people's ways,
And what a person does or says
Must be held unto the gaze
Of every busybodies.

And if you do not tell them, too,
Where you are going and what to do,
They get in such an awful stew,
They'll even watch and follow you—
These very busybodies.

And then they surely think they know
Just when you come and when you go;
And they will whisper so and so,
To every friend and every foe—
These very busybodies.

But if we take the pains to see
Who these same busybodies be,
We find there's not a he or she
Who has a decent history,
Among these busybodies.

But let us no more notice take
Of evil tongues, but for their sake,
We'll hope and pray they soon may wake
From wickedness, and money make
By minding their own business.

THE FIRST GOLD FOUND IN CALIFORNIA.

A correspondent of the San Francisco Bulletin gives the following interesting story of the first discovery of gold in California, as told him by Mrs. Wimmer, who has in her possession the identical piece which caused such a revolution in the history of the Pacific coast:

"We arrived here in November, 1846," said Mrs. Wimmer, "with a party of fourteen families, across the plains from Missouri. On arriving at Sutter's Fort, Sacramento, we found Fremont in need of more men. My husband enlisted before we had got the oxen unyoked, and left me and our seven children at the fort in the care of Commissionary Curtain. We drew our rations like common soldiers for four months. Captain Sutter arranged a room for us in the fort. As soon as Mr. Wimmer returned from Santa Clara, where he had been stationed during the winter, he joined three others and went over the mountains to what is now called Donner Lake, to fetch over the effects of the Donner family, after that terrible winter of suffering that you have heard about.

"In June, 1847, they loaded all our household plunder for Battle Creek, up on the Sacramento, to put up a saw mill, but they changed their plans and went to Colona. Captain Sutter and J. W. Marshall were equal partners and were the head of the expedition. After seven days of travel, blazing trees, we arrived at sundown a mile above the town. Next morning Mr. Wimmer went out to select a site for the mill, and I a site for the house. He was to oversee the Indians, be a handy man about and I was to be cook. We had from fifteen to twenty men employed. We soon had a log house—a good log house—and a log heap to cook by.

"They had been working on the mill-race, dam and mill about six months, when, one morning along the last days of December on the first week of January, 1847-8 after an absence of several days to the fort (that was our San Francisco in them days) Mr. Marshall took Mr. Wimmer and went down to see what had been done while he was away. The water was entirely shut off, and as they walked along, talking and examining the work just ahead of them, on a little, rough muddy rock, lay something looking bright, like gold. They both saw it, but Mr. Marshall was the first to stoop to pick it up, and, as he looked at it, doubted its being gold.

"Our little son Martin was along with them, and Mr. Marshall gave it to him to bring up to me. He came in a hurry and said: 'Here, mother, here's something Mr. Marshall and Pa found, and they want you to put it into saleratus water to see if it will tarnish.' I said, 'This is gold, and I will throw it into my lye-kettle, which I had just tried with a feather, and if it is gold it will be gold when it comes out.' I finished off my soap that day and set it off to cool, and it staid there till next morning. At the breakfast table one of the work-hands raised up his head from eating, and said, 'I heard something about gold being discovered, what about it?' Mr. Marshall told him to ask Jenny, and I told him it was in my soap-kettle. Mr. Marshall said it was there if it had not gone back to California.

"A plank was brought for me to lay my soap upon, and I cut it in chunks. At the bottom of the pot was a double-handful of potash, which I lifted in my two hands, and there was my gold as bright as it could be. Mr. Marshall still contended it was not gold, but whether he was afraid his men would leave him or he really thought so I don't know. Mr. Wimmer remarked that it looked like gold, weighed heavy and would do to make money out of. The men promised not to leave till the mill was finished. Not being sure it was gold, Mr. Wimmer urged Mr. Marshall to go to the Fort and have it tested. He did so, and George McKinstry, an assayer, pronounced it gold. Captain Sutter came right up with Mr. Marshall, and called all the Indians together, and agreed with them to certain boundaries that they claimed, and on the right of discovery demanded thirty per cent. of all gold taken out. They, in payment, were to give the Indians a certain number of handkerchiefs, pocket looking-glasses, shirts, beads and other trinkets."

"Mrs. Wimmer, will you be kind enough to tell me how you came in possession of this piece of gold?"

"Yes it was just this way: One day Mr. Marshall was packing up to go away. He had gathered together a good deal of dust on this 30 per cent. arrangement, and had it buried under the floor. In overhauling his traps he said to me in the presence of Elisha Packwood, 'Jennie, I will give you this piece of gold. I always intended to have a ring made for my mother, but I will give it to you.' I took it and I have had it in my possession from that day to this."

"You have not the exact date of the discovery of the gold?' I asked.

"No, but it was somewhere about the holidays, for I know that Captain Sutter had sent up to me a dozen bottles of brandy—six for the men and six for me. At first I could not find them—at last we found them in a barrel of dried peas. Of course the men had a big Christmas, and after they had drunk up their six bottles they wanted mine, and they got them."

The piece of gold I must describe. Its value is between four and five dollars. It looks like (pardon the comparison) a piece of spruce-gum just out of the mouth of a school-girl, except the color. It is rather flat, full of indentations, just as the teeth make in a piece of nice gum. There are one or two rough points on the edge, which, with a little stretch of the imagination, give the appearance of a man's head with a helmet on; then, turn it another way, and, as Mr. Wimmer said, "it looks like some kind of a varmint or other." It can be easily identified by any one who has ever seen it before.

SEVEN METALS.

In the discovery of the metals men first asserted their mastery over Nature; yet the discovery is still progressing. Before the fifteenth century only seven were positively known. They were each held sacred, among the ancients to some ruling deity. Gold—indestructible, malleable, the richest in coloring, the most precious of decorations—was consecrated to Jupiter, or the sun, and had already assumed the supremacy which it has never lost. It was coined into the heavy darics of Persia and the aureus of Imperial Rome. It was used to gild temples and statues, was wrought into rich jewelry, and woven in delicate threads that enlivened the flowered stuffs of Babylon.

Gold mines and gold-bearing streams were found in Arabia, Syria, Greece, Italy and Spain, and the pursuit of the precious metal was carried on with various success by countless throngs of miners. The richest mines, at least in later ages, were those of Spain; and the enormous productiveness of the Spanish soil was slowly exhausted by the successive labors of the Carthaginians and the Romans. So successful was their industry, that but little gold or silver can now be found in a territory where the precious metal once lay scattered in boundless profusion on the surface of the earth.

Silver ranked next to gold, and was named from the soft light of the moon. The richest silver mines were those of Spain. It was wrought into cups, vases, lamps; adorned the helmets and shields of warriors; and formed the costly mirrors with which the Roman ladies shocked the austerity of Lactantius or Jerome. The beautiful silver coins of the Greek and Roman cities fill modern collections. Five other metals—iron, copper, mercury, lead, and tin—were employed by the ancients for various purposes; they made steel by a rude process, and brass without discovering zinc.

For many ages no addition was made to the sacred seven. Three thousand years passed away before it was suspected that the number could be increased,—a memorable example of the slowness of human apprehension. At length, in 1490, antimony was added to the metallic family; and not far off from the period of the discovery of a new world, the chemists were about to enter upon fresh fields of science, scarcely less boundless or inviting.

A second metal, bismuth, came in almost with the Reformation. Zinc, perhaps the most important of the new family, may have preceded the others; it was certainly described long before. It is, indeed, quite curious to notice how the bright metal has been constantly forcing itself upon the attention of careful observers, and had yet been wholly overlooked, had been used by the ancients, in the form of an earth, to color copper into brass, and give it a shining surface like gold, was seen dropping from the furnaces of the Middle Ages, or melted in rich flakes from their walls.

Two magicians, or philosophers, at last detected the error of ages; and Albertus Magnus and Paracelsus, probably both discovered that zinc was as indestructible and as free from foreign substances as gold. It seemed a pure element. Paracelsus who was fond of penetrating to the source of things, admits that he could not tell how the bright metal grew; nor in the height of their magic renown was it ever foreseen that the rare substance the sorcerers had discovered would one day shed knowledge, in tongues of fire, from London to Japan.

Two centuries followed, during which no metallic substance was discovered. Paracelsus found no successor; Albertus, almost the first man of science in Europe, was remembered only as a sorcerer. It was not until 1733, that the vast field of metallic discovery began to open upon man. Two valuable and well-known metals,—platinum and nickel,—among several others, first appeared about the middle of the eighteenth century. The number of the metals now rapidly enlarged; galvanism lent its aid to dissolve the hardest earths; and at length, in the opening of the nineteenth century, a cluster of brilliant discoveries aroused the curiosity of science.

Each eminent philosopher seemed to produce new metals. Berzelsius discovered three; Davy, the Paracelus of his age, is the scientific parent of five—potassium, sodium, barium, strontium, calcium. The numbers advanced, until already more than fifty metals, of various importance, have been given to the arts. The new experiments in light have added cæsium and rubidium; and no limit can now be fixed for the metallic family, which for so many ages embraced only seven members, the emblems of the ruling gods.—[Once a Week.

RATS EXPELLED.

A gentleman in Burlington, Vt., of an investigating turn of mind, a week or two ago determined to "try it" again with the rats which infested his house. He purchased a supply of "coal-tar" at the gas-works, and placed small quantities of it in the rat holes in his cellar, and elsewhere in their runaways. The rats, bedaubing themselves, became disgusted with the manner of their entertainments, and speedily left the premises, and have not been seen or heard from since.

A Pennsylvania lady engaged a berth in a palace sleeping coach. When she was ready to retire she took from her satchel a gum bed, which she inflated and placed in the berth she was to occupy. It happened that her berth was close to the stove, and the heat caused the gum bed to expand until the pressure got so great that it collapsed with a tremendous shock, and the passengers jumped out of their berths in their night cloths thinking there was a collision. The force of the collapse threw the lady against the ceiling of the berth, but did not hurt her.

MY HOME.

No stately dome,
But a lowly home,
A little nest in a sunny nook;
Where the birds and bees,
In the grand old trees,
Their music join to a laughing brook.

No pictures rare,
No marble fair,
In my home gleams stately and fair;
But always near,
Is the fact most dear,
The loving heart, that will ne'er grow cold.

No servants are there,
To give me more care,
And disturb my spirit's calm rest;
For my nimble feet,
And my fingers fleet,
This service of love fill the best.

No sweet melody,
Has the charm for me,
Like the murmuring tones of a lullaby;
Such blessings are mine,
I can never repine,
But in my dear home, I would live and die.

THE FASHIONS.

LATE CHANGES IN HOME AND OUT-OF-DOOR COSTUMES.

A recent letter from a Paris correspondent of the Harper's Bazar contains the following:

"The winter season has set in, and all our dressmakers are busy in the preparation of toilettes for soirees, balls, dinner parties, and full dress morning receptions, for a modification has been introduced into Parisian life which it is important to notice. Formerly people assembled only in the evening, and full-dress toilettes were composed solely with a view to the effect of artificial light; now there are a multitude of circumstances which give rise to day receptions, and for these there are devised special toilettes, partaking of the summer through their light tints and transparent tissues, and of the winter by their costliness and length.

"Among the caprices permitted by the present fashion we will cite, after the adoption of velvet in summer, the wearing of white straw hats in winter, but only for full-dress morning receptions to which one goes in a carriage, and never for the street, calls, church, or any public place, in a word. These bonnets are of the shape of those worn by Watteau's shepherdesses; they are profusely adorned with flowers, and are trimmed with flowing light colored ribbons, all matching the dress.

"This season the fashionable caprice is woolen fabrics, and when they are very fine, handsome, soft and of light colors they are trimmed with white lace and associated with the most elegant Lyons velvets. White laces, morever, are very much in vogue for the trimming of full-dress toilets, even when the latter are dark-colored. All kinds are used, white Chantilly being in especial favor. Black Chantilly is considered as belonging to neglige toilets.

"For balls a multitude of pretty effects are created with shaded tulles and tarlatans. These fabrics are manufactured this season of all colors, from the palest to the darkest. The following dress, which has been ordered for Marshall McMahon's first ball, is a type of this kind: "Shirt of yellow bronze faille, covered with tulle of a little lighter color, then with still lighter tulle and then with silk tulle (the first two are cotton) of the palest shade of yellow bronze. The over dress is trimmed with flounces, ruches, and branches of mosses. The rage this winter for full-dress toilettes is lace woven of gold, silver and oxidized silver, the last being the newest of all. Thus far the laces are manufactured by a single house, and nothing can be imagined at once more beautiful and more sumptuous. I have seen the two following toilettes made with lace of this kind: Dress of plain black velvet with low cuirass waist and short sleeves. Tablier made of three flounces of black Chantilly lace. Each seam where the flounces were set on and on the edge of the tablier was trimmed with oxidized silver lace, pale pink belt fastening on the tablier. Around the neck and on the bottom of the sleeves was pale pink ribbon; veiled by the same lace, which also edged the neck and the bottom of the sleeves. The other dress was of Turkish red faille, trimmed with silk gauze flounces of the same color, edged with narrow oxidized silver lace, with wide oxidized silver lace above each gauze flounce and half veiling it. These laces are also made of gold and silver, and used to trim silk dresses, the fabric of which itself is woven with silver and gold. Nothing can be more beautiful by gaslight. This fashion at present is only beginning; in three months it will impose itself on all women who love richness and elegance, and who wish to be certain that what they wear will not be worn by every one else.

"As laces are made of all colors, so leaves of all tints are manufactured for ball dresses and coiffures. Flowers are much used, even on high-necked fichus, in bows for the corsage and in the hair. This fashion, which was somewhat exceptional last winter, is now universal.

"Another fashion, which consists in suspending all sorts of articles about the person, continues on the increase; during the day the watch and umbrella are hung from the belt, and at evening the cassolette with perfumes, the vinaigrette with smelling salts, and lastly, a miniature oval mirror with beveled edge, set in a richly-wrought metal frame, and often adorned with precious stones. Street dresses, those which are worn in the daytime for walking, are as simple, modest and humble, in appearance at least, as the drawing-room toilettes are brilliant, luxurious and costly; woolen over velvet, or oftenest velveteen—such is the uniform this winter. Very dark colors, when black is not chosen, are the universal rule. These woolen fabrics are trimmed with feathers, fur, or a light, curled silk fringe called marabout. Feathers are divided into cock's feathers, bristling, and dyed of the same color as the stuff, and flat feathers of the peacock or some other bird. Fur—who can enumerate all the kinds of fur that are manufactured and worn? We see it of all colors and lengths, to suit all tastes, and especially all purses. I suspect Paris of turning her cats and rabbits to good account, and of dyeing and making up the furs of these domestic quadrupeds and elevating them to the dignity of trimmings for the toilette.

"Dresses even of cloth and wool often have the corsage laced behind like a corset, or like the waists our mothers wore some forty years ago, instead of being buttoned in front. Gauze woven of metal, steel, silver and oxidized silver is now manufactured, and of this gauze are made coats of mail (with the corsage and skirt in one piece), or cuirasses and tabliers; these are worn over silk or velvet dresses with high or low waists, according to the occasion on which the dress is to be worn. The effect produced is dazzling. These corsages are always laced behind and stretched smoothly over the bust. Nothing is lacking but a sword at the side to complete the costume of a knight of the Middle Ages. But if we have not as yet the sword, we have the revolver; a black leather pistol with steel lock is hung from the belt, and on pressing the spring a fan shoots from the barrel.

"At home high-heeled slippers are worn very ornate, and often trimmed with a bunch of flowers to match those with which the light gray stockings are embroidered that accompany the slippers. The bunch of flowers is often replaced by a large and handsome buckle of metal set with precious stones.

"I will sum up by saying that the fashion this winter demands at home a luxury the like of which has never been seen, and out-of-doors the greatest simplicity of which the toilet is capable."

A STORY OF A SPARROW.

A writer in the London Science Gossip relates a remarkable story of his experience with a foundling sparrow. Three years ago a young sparrow fell at his feet upon the pavement, from a house-roof. He carried it home, where a servant girl took it in charge and swathed and tenderly nursed and fed it, administering to it sopped bread from her own mouth. The bantling took to its foster mother and to its diet, and grew to full stature. It was finally, with a desire to give it its liberty, placed in the garden, where it remained until another sparrow, apparently of its own age, made love to it, and finally enticed it away to a more natural condition of sparrow life; but not so far away as that it forgot its early friends, whom it frequently visited, and continued to recognize with signs of affection. If the nurse was in the garden, the grateful little creature would fly to her, perch upon her head or shoulder, and retain its position when she was walking, gathering flowers, or the like; and it was perfectly at home with all the household. A pane of glass in a kitchen window was fitted with a hinge, for the admission of the interesting pet, which did not fail, at breakfast, dinner or supper time, to make its appearance and tap at the window with its beak until it was opened for its entry, when it would fly to its loved and faithful nurse and partake of its usual feed from her mouth. This happy intercourse has been continued for three or four years, during which the sparrow has raised three or four broods, on which occasion food has been left for it upon the window, so as to be at all times accessible for supplies to the rising generation. On one of these occasions the number of its visits to the food was no less than 237 in one day.

AMERICAN WOMEN.

Dr. E. H. Clark of Boston, of national reputation, has issued a work on sex in education or a fair chance for the girls. We make an extract:

"The delicate bloom, early but rapidly fading beauty, and singular pallor of American girls and women, have almost passed into a proverb. The first observation of a European that lands upon our shores is that our women are a feeble race; and if he is a physiological observer, he is sure to add They will give birth to a feeble race, not of women only, but of men as well. 'I never saw before so many pretty girls together,' said Lady Amberly to the writer, after a visit to the public schools of Boston; and then added. 'They all looked sick.' Circumstances have repeatedly carried me to Europe, where I am always surprised by the red blood that fills and colors the faces of ladies and peasant girls, reminding one of the canvas of Rubens and Murillo; and am always equally surprised on my return by crowds of pale, bloodless female faces, that suggest consumption, scrofula, anæmia, and neuralgia" (p. 22). And in part 3, "Chiefly Clinical," he says: "Girls of bloodless skins and intelligent faces may be seen any day, by those who desire the spectacle, among the scholars of our higher and normal schools—faces that crown, and skins that cover curving spines, which should be straight, and neuralgic nerves that should know no pain. Later on, when marriage and maternity overtake these girls, and they live 'laborious days' in a sense not intended by Milton's line, they bend and break beneath the labor, like loaded grain before a storm, and bear little fruit again" (p. 113.)

Dr. Weir Mitchell, whom Dr. Clarke justly designates as one of the most eminent American physiologists, writes in a similar strain: "To-day the American woman is, to speak plainly, physically unfit for her duties as woman, and is, perhaps, of all civilized females the least qualified to undertake those weightier tasks which tax so heavily the nervous system of man. She is not fairly up to what nature asks from her as wife and mother. How will she sustain herself under the pressure of those yet more exacting duties which now-a-days she is eager to share with the man?"

OLD MAIDS.

One of the pleasantest of Miss Thackeray's shorter papers is on the consolation of old maids—a vigorous and in the main just defense of an aspersed class. She inquires if marriage is everything in the world; if the sun does not shine for the unmarried; the flowers bloom; the spring breezes blow soft and balmy; if there is no work for an old maid in the vast universe; no occupation; no tasks which bring blessing, comfort, peace, enjoyment, delight and happiness? And all of these questions she very heartily answers in the affirmative. There is at present in England an increasing number of women who do not marry and who apparently wish not to marry. They deliberately devote themselves to literature to teaching, to some trade, generally an artistic one, at any rate to some occupation that gives a livelihood and tends to culture, and this they choose for life. They do not seem to be thought of as out of place; but on the contrary, they move into fit places in the great social organism, easily and naturally, and are accepted without remark. A late article in one of the leading papers noted the fact that almost an entire change has taken place in this country in current speech concerning unmarried women who are past thirty; that whereas, twenty years ago, and always before, they were called "old maids," and the phrase was a term of reproach. Now, it is rarely ever used, and the reproach which used to be cast upon such persons has almost entirely passed away.

[For the N. Y. Evening Post.]

1874—1875.

VALE ET SALVE.

Bells of the dying year!
Slowly toll! toll slowly!
Your shrill alarms and joyful pæans now subdue;
For memory with its tear,
Embraces now the lowly
Lying dust of the old year that once we fondly knew.

Bells of the dying year!
Softly a requiem
Ring out! and tell the waiting world that it may mourn;
No more your clang of cheer
Echoes its joy to him;
Dead at your feet he lieth prostrate and forlorn.

Bells of the dying year!
Pause in your ringing!
And let the silence echo the sadness in the air;
Shadows around the bier
Are ghosts of ages bringing
To mourn the early death of Time erstwhile so fair.

Bells of the dying year!
Ring out your solemn knell!
In tribute final to the age we welcomed at its birth
With joy and smiles, that here
Our histories could tell
What fates he wrought us as he lingered on the earth.

Bells of the old year!
Slowly toll! toll slowly!
To your sad strains our senses throb with late experience;
Sorrow and pain and fear,
Doubts, mistakes and folly,
Born of sweet hope and faith, vanquished by circumstance.

Bells of the old year!
Burst into the joyful peal!
Time is dead at last, but now is born in love again;
The prophet and the seer
Is buried, yet the seal
Of infancy on Time is passed; he lives a child again.

Bells of the old year!
Bells of the New Year!
Mingle now your voices in a welcome melody!
As now from out of the bier
Of the hoary year
The New Year steppeth forth to claim your harmony,

Bells of the New Year!
Ring out boldly!
Ring out strongly!
And tell the earth to take the gifts he beareth in his hand;
Lips truthful; hearts sincere;
Eyes looking never coldly;
Hands working never wrongly;
To us all Hope and Charity, and Peace to all the land.

Robert Davis Sharpe.

REMOVING THE REMAINS OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

[Chicago Tribune, 29th.]

The Douglas Monument Association yesterday took measures to get rid of the business they voluntarily assumed. In his life-time Mr. Douglas deeded to his wife a lot of ground in Groveland Park, intending to build thereon a residence. When he died, there was started a project to erect a grand monument to him in this city, and the widow was asked to give up this lot for that purpose. Subsequently, the Legislature made an appropriation of $25,000 to purchase the lot from her, and it was thereupon deeded to the State. The State holds a title to the land, but permitted it to be used for the purpose of erecting a splendid monument theron. In course of time a portion of the base of the monument was erected and there it stands to this day. Yesterday it was discovered by the Monument society to ask the State to permit the removal of the remains to the grounds of the Chicago University, and to sell the grounds and apply the proceeds to the completion of the monument. Whether the university will consent to this arrangement has not yet been determined. It was suggested that the body be removed to one of the cemeteries; that, if the remains of Douglas were disturbed at all they should be deposited in some place dedicated permanently to that general purpose; and that, if the idea of a separate monument with appropriate grounds was to be abandoned, then their final deposit in a public cemetery would be most appropriate. There is force in this reasoning. The removal of the remains from the park is of itself an abandonment of the original thought of having them rest in a spot to which, when living, he was so much attached. His family, having parted with all title to the land, can have no more objection to the removal of the body to a cemetery than to the University grounds. If the monument is not to be built on the land set apart by the State for that purpose, then the State, in case the removal takes place, should sell the land, and put the proceeds in the treasury. Mr. Douglas has been dead nearly fourteen years. While it is to be regretted that the monument has not been completed, we trust that there will be no buying or selling or other proceedings with a view of raising money out of the trade, even to complete the monument.

"THE OLD MAN CAN HICCUP HIS CONSARNED HEAD OFF."

A young gentleman who attends the Austin, Nev., public school had been told, says the Reveille, that a sudden shock or fright would cure the hiccough, and the other evening, while he was studying his lesson for the morrow by drawing a picture of the schoolma'am on his slate, his respected progenitor was seized with a fit of hiccoughs. The old gentleman was tilted back in his chair, with his feet resting on the top of the stove, and the young hopeful concluded to try the cure on him. Just as the old man was "rastling" with a heart-breaking hic the boy jumped up and yelled "Fire!" The old man was just getting out cuh-cuh, but he never got it out. He gave a jump which tilted over the chair, and in endeavoring to regain his lost equilibrium his feet flew up against the table, upsetting it and a student lamp which stood upon it, and his head landed in the ashes on the stove hearth. The old lady hearing the racket, came running in from the kitchen, and tripped over the old man's prostrate form, knocking down a whatnot with a lot of glass and China ornaments. When that boy's father arose from the wreck and shook the ashes and splinters of glass out of his hair and clothes he was cured of his coughs, but there was a look of sternness in his eye; the boy says he knows it was a "stern" look—feelingly "stern," as he can testify. He says fright is a splendid cure for the "hiccups," but that the "stern" look it occasions is three hundred thousand times worse than the "hiccups." He can't play tag now, as he says his mother has forbidden him, and he sits on the edge of the seat at school, and lies on his front when in bed, and silently murmurs that the old man can hiccup his consarned old head off before he will ever try to cure him.

OLD THOUGHTS.

Nothing is more strange than the incessant reproduction of old thoughts under the guise of new and advanced opinions. It would seem as if the human mind, with all its restless activity, were destined to revolve in an endless circle. Its progress is marked by many changes and discoveries; it sees and understands far more clearly the facts that lie along the line of its route, and the modes or laws under which these facts occur; but this route in its higher levels always returns upon itself. Nature and all its secrets become better known and the powers of nature are brought more under human control; but the sources of nature and life and thought—all the ultimate problems of being—never become more clearly intelligible. Not only so, but the last efforts of human reasoning on these subjects are even as the first. Different in form, and even sometimes not greatly in form, they are in substance the same. Bold as the course of scientific adventure has seemed for a time, it ends very much as it began; and men of the nineteenth century look over the same abysses of speculation as did their forefathers thousands of years before. No philosophy of theism can be said to have advanced beyond the book of Job; and Professor Tyndall, addressing the world from the throne of modern science—which the chair of the British Association ought to be—repeats the thoughts of Democritus and Epicurus, as the last guesses of the modern scientific mind.—[Blackwood.

LUCCA ASKS FOR MORE.

[Leipzig Letter to the Dayton Journal.]

Pauline Lucca is at Vienna sick at heart over the pecuniary misfortunes which, she says, she and Murka met with in America. But, as the Vienna papers say, she is consoling herself over her misfortune, that she is visited by reporters of all grades who have obtained the above information regarding her. The following I copy from a Leipzig paper: "Madame Lucca has declared through an agent that she is ready to sing upon the Leipzig stage, but wants 1,500 thalers for each evening." This is about $1,125 for each evening. It continues in this wise: "When the celebrated Schroeder-Devrient sang upon the Leipzig stage, she received thirty Fredericks d'or (about $125) each evening, and was very well contented." Leipzig has Peschka-Leutner who can sing well enough to suit the people here, and they don't intend to be such fools as to pay three or four dollars to see what can be seen for one dollar and almost as good. The prices here range from one dollar to twelve and one-half cents, and the house will hold about 1,500 persons. The highest price in the most fashionable part of the house is one dollar. I took a box one evening at a popular opera for sixty-two and a half cents. Such prices will keep off impositions and the city is not starving for music. They have about thirty concerts every Sunday all over the city. Hence Lucca is simply laughed at for her being so foolhardy as to ask more for each appearance than is taken in each evening. Lucca opens the new Paris opera-house on New Year's evening. Peace to her troubles.

AN ENGLISH LADY'S DRESS IN THE TIME OF HENRY V.

The dress of this period was distinguished by the heart-shaped coiffure, the extravagance of which gave occasion for the satirical remarks of contemporary writers. It is certainly as ugly and unbecoming as could be well devised, and Isabella of Bavaria, to whom the fashion is attributed, carried it to such an extent that, as the story is related, the doors of the palace of Vincennes had to be raised and widened in order to admit the Queen and her attendants when in full dress. The hair was still worn in a case of network, or gold fret, to which Chaucer alludes in his poem of the 'Flowre and the Leal:'

And everich on her head
A rich fret of golde, which withouten drede
Was full of stately net stones set.

A veil was occasionally thrown over the heart-shaped head-dress. The rest of the costume was not ungraceful. The waist, worn rather short, was girded by a richly embroidered belt, enriched with precious stones. The *cotehardi* was banished. The petticoat was full and flowing, and adorned with broad borders of fur or some other ornament. The sleeves were immoderately long and large, and were worn terminating in a pouch, which answered the purpose of pocket. This awkward contrivance was later abandoned, and ladies wore bags hanging from the girdle. The dress of the higher ranks consisted chiefly of silk and stuffs, the others, by sumptuary law, could only wear coarse flannel and fustian.

SHOOTING DUCKS.

"Speaking of shooting ducks," says Dr. F., puts me in mind of the great storm that occurred when I lived on the island. As you are well aware, our island was near by Casco Bay; an awful storm arose, and was so fierce that it drove all the ducks in the bay into a pond, covering about an acre, near my house. In fact, so many ducks crowded into that pond that I could not see a drop of water." "Sho," says Smith, "did ye shute any of 'em?" "That's what I was coming at. I went into the house and got my double-barrelled shot-gun, and discharged both barrels right in the midst of them, but, to my astonishment, they arose in the air, leaving not a solitary duck in the pond!" "Good gracious! ye don't say so!" says Smith; "didn't ye hev any shot in yer gun, or what in thunder was the trouble?" "Well, I was coming to that," said Dr. F.; "it astonished me at first; but as soon as the ducks rose a few hundred yards in the air and commenced to separate a little, the ducks began to drop, and whether you believe it or not, I picked up twenty-nine barrels of ducks, and it was a poor season for ducks, too. You see the ducks were wedged in so solid in the pond that when they rose they carried the dead ones into the air with them, and when they separated, down came the twenty-nine barrels of dead ones."

A REMARKABLE DOG STORY.

Some years ago, while Mr. Hamilton was fishing near the lower rapids of the Mississippi, just above the Keokuk, he observed below him a man bailing a canoe, preparatory to taking himself, wife, and baby across the river. At the same time Mr. H. saw that his Newfoundland dog was watching the proceeding of the party. Seeming to comprehend their intention, the dog uttered a peculiar howl, and, passing rapidly up the river for some distance, plunged into the water and swam diagonally down and landed on a large rock standing out of the water about midway the stream. After shaking the water from his shaggy coat, he again watched the party, who, in the meantime had embarked in the canoe. Just as the little boat passed the rock, it was caught in the rapidly descending current and instantly capsized. The woman, in falling into the water, loosed her hold on the child, which floated down the stream. The man caught his wife and waded with her to the rock. The instant the child fell into the water, the dog leaped in, and in a short time was seen in the still water below swimming with the child in his mouth, which he carried in safety to the shore. —[Franklin (Ky.) Patriot.

VARIETIES.

Foremen in some of the large lager beer breweries in Cincinnati are said to be paid $10,000 a year.

Dr. Seymour, of Dubuque is mentioned as the possible Bishop of Iowa. The salary is said to be only $2,500.

A New York firm has manufactured 23,000 children's sleds this year, but there has been scarcely any use for them so far.

The Boston Journal says that city is in imminent danger of a water famine unless there is a speedy and abundant rain-fall.

"My husband," says Clara Morris "gives me perfect liberty to do just as I like." She has just received a lot of marvelously fine wardrobes from Paris.

A Chicago shirt dealer has given up coaxing and taken to bullying the public to trade with him. A big placard in front of his door reads: "Buy, or I will bust."

A Birmingham paper narrowly escaped a libel suit for calling a man a shoemaker instead of a shoe manufacturer. It retracted the damaging imputation.

"What'll you ask to warrant these horses good?" asked a buyer of a horse dealer. "Oh, don't trouble yourself. I'll warrant them good for nothing," was the reply.

John Mackey, a well-known trainer of pugilists, died recently at Windsor, Canada. He trained John C. Heenan, Coburn, and other celebrities of the prize ring.

The Park Commission of Boston have prepared a report, in which they recommend the establishment of a series of parks around the city, all of them connected by a broad boulevard.

John Brougham, the well-known actor, while performing in Baltimore on last Monday night, sprained his ankle, and his physicians say he will not be able to fulfil his engagements for some weeks to come.

The use of red and green wax tapers on Christmas trees is pronounced highly dangerous by the Popular Science Monthly on account of the poisonous nature of the coloring matter employed. Yellow and blue papers are harmless.

It is said that wax flowers, if left out in a drizzling rain, will be thoroughly cleaned in a short time, and will look wonderfully refreshed and thankful. The hand-writing of a thousand house-flies may be obliterated in this simple manner.

A custom has existed in London for some time of putting memorial tablets on houses where celebrities have lived. Thus there is one on Dryden's house in Soho, on that of Sir Joshua Reynolds in Leicester Square, of Napoleon III in King street, St. James,' and in Holles street, where Byron was born.

Mr. A. Bronson Alcott was once expounding his theory of the sin of eating flesh, and said. "A man who eats pork becomes a little swinish, does he not? and if he eats mutton he is inclined to be sheepish." "Perhaps so," replied Dr. James Walker, "but I have noticed that men who live on vegetables are apt to be—rather—small—potatoes."

A little canal of twenty-three miles was wanted in China in 1825. Time must be precious there, though life is so cheap. Only six weeks were given in which to dig it, though it went through great forests and over extensive marshes; twenty thousand men worked upon it night and day, and over seven thousand died of fatigue.

A young man walked into an Indianapolis drug store the other day, and called for fifty cents' worth of strychnine. The clerk, suspecting his object, gave him a harmless dose of "sugar of milk." The youth swallowed it at once and sat down to die. To the surprise of the clerk he showed every indication of poisoning, and he thinks that had he not told him of the harmless nature of the potion he would have died from mere imagination.

The woman's Journal notices the progress of the sex in England. It says: There is growing up in England a large class of woman who do not marry, but who apparently wish not to marry. They deliberately devote themselves to literature, to teaching, to some trade, generally an artistic one, at any rate to some occupation that gives a livelihood and tends to culture, and this they choose for life. The marrying instinct seems dead, or rather never to have been born in them.

Lord Derby, the English Minister for Foreign Affairs, has received, through Count De Jarnac, the French Minister at London, two gold medals specially struck and awarded by the French Government to Captain William Oxley and James Bascombe, mates of the smack Grand charge of Grimsby, in commemoration of their brave and generous conduct in having, at the peril of their own lives, rescued at sea the French aeronauts Monsieur and Madame Duruof, on the 1st of September last.

The destruction of man-eaters, tigers, and leopards by means of strychnine, proved so effective in the Coimbatore district in Madras that the loss of human life has been reduced to nil during the present year, and the number of cattle killed has been much less than usual. Fifty-three tigers and thirty-two cattle killing leopards have been destroyed within the twelve months, the majority of them by means of poisoned baits prepared by order of the village magistrates and the others by shooting and trapping. Although the wild beasts thus disposed of were most of them only cattle killers, it is stated that by their destruction there is a much less chance of man-eaters being developed.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Jan. 9, 1875.

THE Public Debt reduced the wrong way for the month of December.

HON. THOMAS F. BAYARD has no opposition for re-election to the Senate from Delaware.

MR. MATEER, Independent Republican from Huntingdon, voted for the Democratic Speaker.

WE notice that two of our morning contemporaries omit the testimony in the Louisiana case. It don't "jibe" with their past statements.

THE death of Hon. S. S. Wolfe, Democratic member of the legislature from Centre county, reduces the Democratic majority on joint ballot to 7.

THE tax on tea and coffee is likely to be restored. This will be delightful news to the poor old men and women, who find it extremely difficult to purchase these indispensible luxuries.

SPAIN wound up the year 1874, by establishing constitutional monarchy. The United States begins 1875 by introducing an irresponsible military despotism. This shows how far we are behind Spain in matters of government.

THE nomination of Hon. Adam Woolever of Lehigh yesterday, by the Democratic caucus for Chief Clerk of the House, was an appointment in every way fit to be made. Mr. W. has served in the House with ability and credit and will no doubt, give equal satisfaction as Chief Clerk.

THE action of the Democratic caucus on Tuesday evening in adopting the report of the committee's nominations for official positions in the House by a vote of 79 to 24 and then making it unanimous, rather upset the calculations of the Ring claquers who were predicting a first-class bolt. It "took the starch right out."

JUDGE JOHN FARRER of Washington county, and Republican Assemblyman elect, died of typhoid fever on yesterday. His makes the fourth death among the members of the present House, viz: Dr. Hunter of Armstrong and Farrer of Washington, Republicans; and Batdorf of Berks and Wolfe of Centre, Democrats.

THE Cincinnati Enquirer appears to have taken upon itself the contract of electing U. S. Senators in all the Democratic States. It don't like Wallace for Pennsylvania, or anybody but Voorhees for Indiana. Here is its latest proclamation:

Mr. Holman is not a candidate for Senator in Indiana. The fight will be squarely made between Voorhees and McDonald, and if Voorhees isn't elected the Democrats of Indiana will be swindled.

THE attempt to throw discredit upon the agent of the Associated Press in the matter of the synopsis of the President's Message and especially that part of it relating to Cuban affairs, has come to grief. The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune fully explains the matter and says that so much comment has been recently made upon the character of the Associated Press dispatch from Washington on the night of Dec. 6, purporting to give a summary of the President's Message, and especially to foreshadow a new and more vigorous policy in relation to the Cuban difficulties, that it is proper to say that there can be no doubt that the dispatch in question was inspired at the White House and that at the time it was written represented accurately what the President's Message contained on that subject. The next morning, before Congress met, Secretary Fish and one or two others of the President's advisers called upon him, and, after consultation, it was decided to modify that part of the Message and to tone it down materially. It will be remembered that the Message as originally written was in full accord with Secretary Fish's letter of instructions to Caleb Cushing. Grant having reconsidered his own reconsideration of that part of his Message, now takes precisely the same views as were attributed to him in the dispatch sent to Europe, the night previous to its delivery. This whole thing, including the charge of falsification made from the White House against the Press agent, is exactly like Grant and the maudlin crew who surround him.

THE DICTATOR'S PROGRESS.

One of the Southern States has been disfranchised and placed under the heel of the American Alaric, whose boast is that when he passed over the garden spot of the continent he left it a wilderness of smoking ruins. People who imagine that we are not on the eve of another terrible civil war, which is to be precipitated to secure Ulysses S. Grant a Third and life term upon the Presidency, and maintain in power the corrupt Radical leaders, do not read the signs of the times aright.

That there is such a conspiracy on foot, headed by Ulysses S. Grant and George H. Williams, the worse than Jeffries of his Cabinet, can no longer be a matter of doubt to observing men, after the scenes of last Monday in the State House of Louisiana. To read the dispatches from that disfranchised State yesterday morning, one would think that he had come across the correspondence of Cromwell and his adjutants. When Jefferson Davis and his followers organized the so-called Southern Confederacy, they committed no fouler treason against liberty and constitutional government, than was committed on Monday by Grant and Williams and Sheridan and the usurping robber Kellogg, and the two acts will stand side by side in history, and the historian who records the transition of this government from constitutional liberty to military despotism, will date the first steps of real progress from the 4th day of January 1875, when the army of the United States at the command of a thief, William Pitt Kellogg whose skirts are bedrabbled with bloodshed in civil broiles, was clothed by the coming military despot of the White House, with the high function of commanding the army of the United States to disperse the legally elected representatives of the people.

"By the order of Gov. Kellogg." "I am but second in command and must obey orders." These were the only explanations of Gen. De Trobriand, when with the shamed and outraged bayonets of a once glorious army, he struck down a sovereign State and stabbed Liberty herself to the heart. What a sight to be contemplated by the American people. A confessed usurper in supreme command of the army driving a State Legislature into the street because of the politics of its members. How long at such a rate, before the people of this country will welcome an Alfonso, and hail a constitutional monarchy as preferable to an irresponsible military despotism.?

"By the order of Gov. Kellogg." The will of the people as expressed at the ballot-box was nothing. The testimony of outrages unparalleled taken at the very spot of this infamous act of high treason, by a Republican Committee of Congress, went for nothing. The almost unanimous voice of the people of the whole country was unheeded. The sacred guarantees of the Constitution itself were spit upon by these conspirators, who seeing no hope of continued power except through blood and civil strife, have now boldly set out with the intention of provoking and compelling a collision between not only the people of Louisiana and the Federal forces, but with the opponents of Radicalism in all the States North and South.

The following has been issued and is intended to be the death warrant of constitutional liberty:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
NEW ORLEANS, Jan., 4, 1875, 9 P. M.

General Order, No. 1.—Under instructions from the President of the United States, communicated through the Adjutant General of the Army, the undersigned hereby assumes control of the Department of the Gulf, consisting of the States of Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi and the Gulf posts as far eastward, and embracing Fort Jefferson and Key West, Florida, excluding the posts in Mobile Bay, which will hereafter constitute one of the Departments of the Military Division of the Missouri.

(signed) P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant General United States Army.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
NEW ORLEANS, LA., January 4, 1875.

Hon. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, Washington D. C.

It is with deep regret that I have to announce to you the existence in this State of a spirit of defiance to all lawful authority and an insecurity of life, which is hardly realized by the General Government or the country at large. The lives of citizens have become so jeopardized; that unless something is done to give protection to the people, all the security usually afforded by the law will be overridden Defiance to the laws and the murder of individuals seem to be looked upon by the community here from a standpoint which gives impunity to all who choose to indulge in either, and the civil government appears powerless to punish or even arrest. I have to-night assumed control over the Department of the Gulf.

(Signed.) P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant General.

We will venture to say that no European monarch dares to do a thing like this. To subvert the government of three or four States in the interest of confessed and proven robbers, perjurers and forgers, and then coin a lie as the reason for so doing. This does not mean the occupation and subjugation of Louisiana alone, but of the whole South and the North, too, if it dares to protest against the overthrow of constitutional government. A man who has dabbled in money getting and has stuffed his coffers with bribes as Grant has done, who has billeted his whole family on the Public Treasury, and has kept some of them in office—as Casey of New Orleans—after their robberies and peculations have become a public scandal, whose only logic is the sword, whose argument is blood and whose statesmanship consists of military proclamations, will not hesitate to take the final step which if successful will make him military dictator for life, or unsuccessful will bring him to the block.

We warn the people of this country who value constitutional liberty, that this is no overdrawn picture. Just as sure as they have an existence, just that sure there is a conspiracy to wipe out all State lines, overthrow constitutional liberty, destroy the ballot and make Grant dictator, under the lying plea that self-government in the States can no longer be maintained. The Legislature at Harrisburg may well look with concern at the murdered sovereignty that lies bleeding in New Orleans, pierced and torn with Federal bayonets. Whenever our Cæsar takes offense at its action, all that is necessary is for him to order his Alaric to Harrisburg, who adding it to the Department of Missouri, would drive our legislators out at the point of the bayonet. For if Sheridan and Cæsar can foully murder sovereignty in Louisiana, there is nothing but the strong arms of the people of Pennsylvania that can prevent the same from being done in Harrisburg. The Cameron gang need not be without hope in seizing the seat of John Scott. They have only to order Sheridan and the army to Harrisburg. "By the order of Simon Cameron," in the mouth of our Alaric's adjutant, and the work is done—the Democratic majority on joint ballot is dispersed and Grant will be one step nearer the throne.

But the *coup d'etat* of Alaric Sheridan is but a part of the programme. The same wires that brought the details of this infamous crime against Louisiana, brought the following from the Commercial's Washington correspondent:

Some persons are trying very hard to conjure up visions of a revolution, because of the anticipated closeness of the next Presidential election and the power, under the joint rule, of the Democratic House to throw out the vote of a Republican State. No such unhappy anticipations need be entertained, for it is understood that before this session closes this joint rule will be abrogated. This will restore the whole power as to the counting of the electoral vote to the hands of the President of the Senate. Whether, on the occasion of the next counting of the electoral vote, Vice President Wilson presides, or the Senate have to elect a President pro tem., the result will be that a Republican presiding officer will be able to checkmate any improper action on the part of the House.

It is easy to trace the close and interlinked connection between this and the military occupation of the South. The States are to be despoiled of their sovereignty and erected into satrapies, and the House being deprived of the right to canvass the votes for President—simply because it is Democratic—the Radical presiding officer of the Senate, himself a member of the conspiracy against constitutional liberty, will decide the Presidential election as boldly asserted by this correspondent, who professes to speak the exact sentiments of President Grant.

To this picture we invite the attention of the people of the country. They have too long looked upon Cæsarism as a mere scare. Now it boldly comes to the front, bristling with military array and trampling down constitutional liberty. It is a thing no longer to be spoken of as a possibility, but to be faced as the embodiment of treason and plucked down and destroyed by forty millions of freemen who were never born to wear the chains of a despot, and who are unworthy the name of American citizens if they permit the dictator to take one step more in advance.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

The nomination of Hon. S. F. Patterson for the Speakership in the Democratic caucus yesterday, by the very handsome vote of eighty-three to eighteen, is an honor worthily conferred, and one that the Democracy of the West, and especially Allegheny county, appreciate to the fullest extent. More than this it shows harmonious action on the part of the Democracy of the entire State, and the non-existence of Rings and cliques, that the Cameron gang and their tools have been so industriously lying about for the past month.

We predicted from the first that Mr. Patterson would be elected to the Speakership, basing this prediction upon the fact that the Democracy of the State would generously recognize and compliment the Allegheny and Western Democracy for rescuing the State from the grasp of the Cameron-Mackey Ring that for years has cheated the people of this State out of their honest choice for State officers. We have the strongest reasons for believing that William A. Wallace will receive the nomination for Senator with nearly the same unanimity bestowed upon Mr. Patterson. The just claims of Western Pennsylvania are not going to be ignored, and the Western Democracy will show their eastern brethren an example of equal generosity at the proper time. That is the only Ring there is in the Democratic party.

SHERIDAN'S REMEDY.

Gen. Sheridan in an official communication asks Congress to declare the opponents of carpet-bagism in the South as banditti, and give him the authority to shoot them by drum-head court-martial. He thinks that with this power in his hands he can "restore quiet" in the South—the quiet of the grave, no doubt. The revolution progresses rapidly, when the Lieutenant-General, clearly inspired by the President, makes this infamous demand to turn half the States over to the tender mercies of a military butcher. Has Sheridan his torches ready and his muskets loaded?

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Gathering and Caucusing of the Members.

The Democratic House Caucus of Monday—Candidates for Speaker and Clerk—Political Headquarters in Harrisburg—Greeting of Allegheny County Members—The Outlook for United States Senator—Wallace's Nomination Conceded—The Alterations in the State Capitol.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

HARRISBURG, January 4, 1875.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

The centre of excitement in Harrisburg was transferred this afternoon from the Bolton House to the Capitol, by the meeting of the Democratic caucus of members of the House. At first it was attempted to hold the caucus in the Committee rooms, but they were not large enough, and the members moved into the hall of the House, where they proceeded with their work after some time had been occupied in excluding outsiders. There was an immense crowd in the rotunda and corridors of the Capitol during the session of the caucus, and great interest manifested as the proceedings were announced.

There were 106 members present, which included all the Democrats except Mr. Graff of Beaver. Dr. Joseph S. Lusk of Butler county, presided, with Messrs. Miller of Philadelphia, Jamison of Bucks, and Worthington of Northumberland as Secretaries. Messrs. Cunningham and Kettering were elected Sergeants-at-arms.

The first business in order was the selection of a candidate for Speaker, and the ballot was as follows:

S. F. Patterson	83 votes.
W. Cooper Talley	18 votes.
F. W. Gunster, of Luzerne	5 votes.

Mr. Patterson's nomination was declared unanimous. His friends in the morning claimed 80 votes, and more than made their promises good. Mr. Joseph Hayes was the only Allegheny member who voted against Patterson.

There were two ballots for the Chief Clerkship, with the following result:

	First.	Second.
Woolever	44	63
McAteer	20	15
Braun, (Clarion)	16	11
M'Gowan	17	16
Brockway	5	3
King	2	—
Furey	2	

Mr. Adam Woolever of Lehigh county, the successful candidate is an old member of the Legislature.

The caucus, after some discussion then referred the remaining offices to a committee of twenty-one, with instructions to report at an adjourned meeting tomorrow morning. This report you will have by telegraph.

The proceedings of the conference were characterized by harmony and the best of feeling. The disappointed ones bore their chagrin bravely. All interest now centres on the appointment of the minor offices that will be made by the "State Committee."

THE RIVAL HEADQUARTERS.

The two hotels in Harrisburg recognized as the political headquarters of the two parties are the Democratic "Bolton" and the Republican "Lochiel." For ten years past, since the election of Mr. Buckalew in 1863, the latter at the opening of each session, has been the busiest place in Harrisburg; it was the resort of Republican officials, politicians and lobbyists from every part of the State, the place where the "slates" were arranged, and the ring combinations perfected. Here Mackey, the Camerons, Hartranft, Rutan, Errett, Graham, Kemble and the rest resorted to confer with the less prominent, and counsel among themselves. For days preceding each session it was thronged, so that access was difficult at times of greatest excitement. Now its glory has departed, with the end of exclusively Republican domination in the State government. It is quiet as a summer day, although retaining Republican patronage. At the "Bolton" since Friday, with a change in the personnel of its guests and loungers, the scenes that characterized the "Lochiel" for years past have been reproduced. The great proportion of the Democratic members have their quarters here, and with them come prominent Democrats from every part of the State, the friends of some one of the Senatorial candidates, or others interested in the success of some aspirant for legislative position. The crowd, notwithstanding its division as to candidates, was a cheery and happy one. In the contest for the Speakership, Clerk and other officers that preceded and ended with to-day's caucus, there were the usual trials of skill at combination and arrangement, but there was no bitterness or anger as far as I could see.

A HEALTHY SIGN.

One point was especially observable as marking the common sentiment of the members, and that was a strong and unyielding disposition to exclude anything or anybody that was tainted with affiliation with past corruptions in Pennsylvania politics or legislation. Of course the Democratic members elect are not all saints but they seem to appreciate the fact they were chosen to represent a "reform" sentiment. It was observable that one or two noted tricksters in politics, with a State reputation as lieutenants of the Philadelphia and Treasury Rings, were ignored so quietly and effectively that the hint penetrated the brass of the everlasting smiles with which they disguise their countenances. If this disposition continues to actuate the Democratic members of the House and Senate during the session, and every influence should be exerted from the homes of members to that end, the session's record will strengthen the party.

THE WARMEST GREETINGS

have been extended to the Allegheny county Democratic members by their political associates from every part of the State. The extent of the revolution in Mr. Lincoln's "State of Allegheny," so called in commemeration of its ten thousand Republican majority, is more thoroughly appreciated abroad than it is at home. The fact is universally conceded that the Democracy of Allegheny, with the outside help their wise policy secured, elected the State ticket, gave the party its majority in the House of Representatives, and thus made certain a Democratic United States Senator. The selection of Mr. Patterson as the candidate for Speaker, was one way the Democratic members showed their appreciation of the achievement; and with common prudence on the part of our delegation, of which I have no doubt, they will be awarded an influence in legislation far in excess of their numerical strength. The compliment to Mr. Patterson a new member, is no ordinary one. His principal competitor, Mr. Cooper Tally of Delaware, was a member last year, and made a fair record. Beside that he is a gentleman of great energy and perseverance, which was abundantly shown in the lively canvass he gave Mr. Patterson's friends. Mr. Patterson will be the first Democratic Speaker of the House since 1863, when John Cessna, of Bedford, was chosen. Cessna afterwards renegaded into the most extreme and unscrupulous phase of Radicalism. He is in Harrisburg now, and would like the Republican nomination for United States Senator; so would Harry White, but the current talk is it will go to Benjamin Harris Brewster, of Philadelphia, except in a scarcely possible contingency, better imagined than described, when Don Cameron will be brought to the front.

THE UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP.

The contest for United States Senator was put in the back ground by the active canvass on the Speakership and Chief Clerkship of the House; but after the organization it will be renewed, unless indeed the opposition to Senator Wallace's election should abandon the field, of which there is some talk. Mr. Wallace came here last Thursday but was called home to Clearfield county on Saturday, by the not unexpected death of his father. He will return to-morrow. Mr. Buckalew has been here for several days, but seemed characteristically cool and indifferent as to the Senatorship, and in conversation conceded the probability of Mr. Wallace's election. Mr. Clymer has not been here, his interests being in the keeping of Senator Ermentrout, of Berks. In fact, so far as outside influence is concerned—and it is very strong here just now—it seems to be entirely for the Clearfield Senator. And what must be especially gratifying to him, it comes in the shape of a voluntary offering from active Democrats in different parts of the State, who have a personal appreciation of his ability and integrity as a man and skill as a political leader and organizer. This seems to me the great element of Mr. Wallace's strength. He has hosts of earnest friends in every part of the State; a result probably of his active participation in State politics for the past ten years. His conceded abilities as an organizer have come in good play in this Senatorial fight. He knows more men and knows them better than all his opponent combined; as Chairman of the State Committee this was part of his legitimate duty, and it brought him into immediate contact with the workingmen of the party. His long legislative career is without taint or suspicion. These are the points of character, political and personal, which, added to the fact of his being a western man, make Mr. Wallace the strong candidate he really is. His friends claim to have down in black and white the names of one hundred and six members pledged to vote for him. In a full Democratic caucus there will be but one hundred and twenty-seven members, the party having lost two by death—Messrs. Batdorf, of Berks, and Wolfe, of Centre.

I should not neglect to state that a very weak circular has been put in circulation to show Mr. Wallace is disqualified from being elected United States Senator by virtue of article two, section six of the State Constitution, which declares that "no Senator or Representative shall, during the term for which he shall have been elected, be *appointed to any office under this Commonwealth*." Senator, it so happens, is an office under the Constitution and Government of the United States, and not under the Commonwealth. Another story set afloat is Wallace is opposed to the improvement of the Ohio river. Nothing could be more absurd, but this is intended to withdraw western support from him. In the Senate of the United States, his past record clearly shows, that he will be the earnest advocate of the river interests as well as the coal and iron interests of Western Pennsylvania. But there is no use wasting words on such foolishness.

In what is here said about Mr. Wallace's strength there is no reflection intended or implied on the other candidates. I merely aim to relate the facts as they exist. In Harrisburg his nomination and election to fill John Scott's place is accepted as a certainty. This confidence has extended to Wallace's Senatorial district to such an extent that already P. Gray Meek of Centre, and Duter Boyer of Clearfield, are announced as candidates for the expected vacancy in the State Senate, which will be created by Mr. Wallace's resignation.

CAPITOL IMPROVEMENTS.

The improvements and extension of the Capitol to meet the requirements of the increased membership have been completed, and the halls of the Senate and House will be in appie pie order for occupancy tomorrow. The hall of the House has been extended by the construction of a one-story wing on the north side of the building. This gives ample space for cloak room, postoffice and retiring rooms. There are two hundred and one seats and desks for members, including the Speakers. They are of oak, and their light color adds greatly to the cheerfulness of the hall. A chicken coop of a gallery for correspondents has been provided directly over the Speaker's chair. The Senate Chamber has not been materially changed, there being ample room in the old hall for the increase in Senators. The improvements are all neat and tasteful, and both the Senate and Assembly halls have never before presented so tasteful and cheerful an appearance.

DUQUESNE.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

We present our readers this morning with the following abstract of Governor Hartranft's Message, which embraces all the main points of the document.

FINANCE.

The brief statement of the finances herewith submitted is made to embrace the details of most interest, and I invite your attention thereto with a view to a more intelligent apprehension of the discussion that follows:

Debt Redeemed.

During fiscal year ending November 30, 1874:

Six per cent. loan	$1,219,050 00
Five per cent. loan	9,000 00
Chambersburg certificates	2,063 90
Relief notes	53 00
Domestic creditors' certificates	19 67
Total	1,230,186 57

Receipts.

During fiscal year ending November 30, 1874:

Balance in Treasury November 30, 1873	$1,825,151 24
Receipts	5,871,968 27
Total	7,697,119 51

Disbursements.

During fiscal year ending November 30, 1874:

Ordinary expenses	$3,946,126 62	
Loans redeemed	1,230,166 90	
Interest paid on loans	1,466,274 34	
		6,642,567 86
Balance in Treasury November 30, 1874		1,054,551 65

PUBLIC DEBT.

Six per cent. loans	$19,321,530 00	
Five per cent. loans	4,963,354 01	
Four and a half per cent. loans	87,000 00	
		$24,371,884 01

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Relief notes in circulation	$96,196 00	
Interest certificates outst'nding	13,049 02	
Interest certificates uncl'm'd	4,448 38	
Domestic creditors' certificat's	25 00	
Chambersburg certificat's outstanding	82,769 28	
Chambersburg certificates unclaimed	263 68	
		196,751 36
Public debt, Nov. 30, 1874..		24,568,635 37

BONDS IN SINKING FUND.

Bonds of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	$5,500,000 00
Bonds of Allegheny Valley Railroad Company	3,500,000 00
	9,000,000 00

During the fiscal year ending November 30, 1873, the receipts of the Treasury amounted to $7,076,723 20. It will be observed that in the past year the revenues have sensibly diminished, and the receipts were only $5,871,968 27. This diminution of $1,204,754 93 was occasioned by the repeal, in 1873, of the taxes on gross receipts of railroads, net earnings of industrial and other corporations, and the tax on cattle, and farming implements. It is worthy of remark that the relief afforded by the repeal of these taxes was mainly in the interest of corporations employing the greatest number of workingmen. With this reduction of the revenue, and with an increased expenditure of perhaps $500,000, made necessary by the new Constitution in the additional outlay for schools, Legislature and judiciary, it is manifest that the severest economy must be observed in all the departments of the government, and the appropriations considerately and wisely made, or the State will be unable to meet its obligations under the existing tax laws.

By the Constitution, the proceeds of the sale of public works, and by the act of last session, approved May 9, 1874, the tax on the capital stock of all corporations were assigned to the Sinking Fund, which can only be applied to the payment of loans redeemed and interest on the public debt. The receipts from other sources belong to the general revenue fund, and as all the expenditures of the government are payable therefrom, it will be clearly the duty of the Legislature to limit the appropriation to the amount of this fund.

CUMPULSORY EDUCATION.

If a parent neglects the education of a child or selfishness demands its earnings when the State affords the facilities for its instruction, can it be argued that it is despotic or destructive of the principles of free institutions to compel the attendance of that child at school, and is it not a duty which the State owes, not to the child alone, but to her own safety, to rescue it from that condition of life this indifference or greed may impose upon it, and prepare it, not only to be self-sustaining, but a good citizen as well? All ignorant men are not paupers or criminals, but from this class are recruited the greatest portion of those who fill our almshouses and jails. When, in certain sections of the United States, you find only seven per cent. of the people, above the age of ten years who cannot read and write, and discover eighty per cent. of all the crime chargeable to these sections is committed by this ignorant seven per cent. it will not do to deny that ignorance has a most intimate relation to crime. The statistics of pauperism likewise show that the illiterate and ignorant crowd our poorhouses, and a very small proportion of the inmates of these institutions have had any of the advantages of education. Will it be said the State has no interest in the suppression of an evil that is the prolific source of so much misery and vice? Crime and pauperism are burdens which the State has to bear, and to make use of every preventive of these evils is the dictate of good policy and humanity.

INSURANCE.

The necessity of an Insurance Department, and its utility, have been clearly shown, since its creation, by the discovery of a number of unsafe and insolvent companies that were doing business in this State, one of which resorted not only to fraud but to the crime of forgery to deceive the public. The published assets of these companies, in some instances, amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars, upon examination melted away to worthless securities, the very possession of which was a convincing proof of an intention to practic fraud. The protection of sound companies, the retention at home of the capital invested in insurance, the interests of the insured, and the honor of the State, alike demand the exposure of these fraudulent companies and the enactment of a general law so stringent in its regulations that it will be impossible for adventurers, under the cloak of an insurance company, to rob the public. Every facility for the detection of imposture should be afforded those charged with the examination of these companies. The immense interests involved in this business of insurance are entitled to the utmost protection the State can extend to them, and its inquiries should be so thorough that no form of deception can elude its scrutiny. A more comprehensive law, also, for the incorporation of insurance companies should be passed and made to embrace all classes of insurance, and no company should be allowed to organize, or exist, that did not give the amplest guarantees of solvency and good faith.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

One of the encouraging signs of the times is the growing disposition on the part of citizens to give more serious attention to the science of government and measures for the purification of the channels of administration and law. To correct these evils the people demanded a change that would be radical, and the New Constitution was made to embody the reforms. Special legislation bequeathed to the State a legacy of wrongs that have been fruitful of injustice, and some of whose injurious effects upon the peace and prosperity of the Commonwealth will be perpetuated to posterity, and if the New Constitution had no other merit than to confine this kind of legislation to its proper limits, it would secure the allegiance and duty of our citizens. The ready acquiescence of our people in accepting the provisions of the New Constitution, and the absence of all contest on the part of corporations, many of whom were jealous of its restrictions, are a gratifying illustration of loyalty to the best interests of the State. The public sentiment that demanded and obtained these reforms must now take care that new or worse disorders do not creep into our political system.

Every well organized government very properly provides against betrayal of trusts or abuse of power by its Representatives. The public has a right to expect honesty, diligence and a conscientious discharge of duty from those whom it distinguishes by election or appointment, but, on the contrary are not its servants when they fulfill these essentials, entitled to confidence and protection from detraction and abuse. Men of character shrink from contact with public employment, because it involves suspicion, mistrust and slander. To purify office we must dignify not degrade it. Respect for law will not be increased by holding up those who administer it to public contempt. The propriety and justice of official acts should be examined with more candor, and honest people ought not to take their opinions on trust, but fairly and dispassionately investigate for themselves. Good citizenship requires that we should scrutinize closely the antecedents, character and fitness of candidates for office, and if they possess the necessary qualifications, and are elected, it alike exacts of us that we should give them a constant and trustful support while in the public service.

BANKS, SAVINGS FUNDS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

We have in the State one hundred and ninety-nine National banks, whose capital is about $52,000,000; and one hundred and seventeen State banks and savings institutions, whose capital actually paid in, as per Auditor General's report of 1874, was $8,370,168 85, in all three hundred and sixteen banks and savings institutions, with an aggregate capital of $60,000,000.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The suggestions in my message of last year in reference to a geological survey of the State, were embodied in a bill that passed the Legislature of 1874. This act authorized the appointment by the Governor of a board of ten scientific and practical gentlemen, to serve gratuitously, to whom was to be entrusted the selection of a geologist, and under whose direction the survey was to be made.

The great benefits of the survey will be at once recogized in this enumeration and particularly by those who desire to develop, sell or lease their lands. A museum of minerals will be collected at Harrisburg, and when assorted and arranged will be an invaluable contribution to the exhibition at the Centennial.

POLL TAX.

The payment of a State and county tax is one of the qualifications of voters under our Constitution. Formerly the State imposed a tax upon trades, occupations and professions which was repealed, and the right to levy a similar tax for county and municipal purposes exists. Its imposition in some counties and municipalities is nominal, in others it is levied at the full cash value of the occupation, and is a serious burden upon mechanics and workingmen, whose only property is the receipts of their labor, and tends to prevent their exercising their rights of suffrage. It is not in harmony with our institutions that citizens should be deprived of exercising their franchise by excessive taxation, or that the tax imposed therefor be unequal. This qualification tax of voters should be uniform, and I therefore suggest the repeal of all laws authorizing the levying of taxes upon trades, occupations and professions, and that a county poll-tax be substituted therefor at a rate so reasonable as to be within the ability of all to pay.

RIOT AT ARMSTRONG MINES.

The unfortunate and prolonged conflict in Westmoreland county, between the Italian and resident miners, wherein four of the Italians lost their lives and a number were wounded, is a sad illustration of the fatal consequences of a want of decision and energy, when a spirit of lawlessness or disposition to riot discover themselves. The contest between these miners was protracted over a period of weeks, with almost daily use of fire-arms. During all this time, life and property were greatly endangered, the public peace was broken, women and children were driven from their homes, and yet inquiry fails to reveal the fact, that a single warrant was issued for the arrest of any of the parties implicated. There is nothing to show any efficient interference on the part of the local authorities to check these unlawful proceedings, and there is no evidence that any regular or official investigation in relation to these troubles was had, until loss of life made it necessary. I feel confident that prompt action on the part of the authorities in the vicinity would have speedily terminated, if not entirely prevented the disturbance.

NAVIGATION OF THE OHIO RIVER.

In May, 1872, a commission was appointed by the Governor of Pennsylvania, to act in conjunction with commissions from the States of West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana and Illinois, to determine what measures should be taken to secure the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio river. Several conferences were held and the event of their deliberations was the adoption of a plan to be submitted to Congress at the present session. This plan, the result of continued inquiry and experiments, was prepared by engineers of the United States army, is approved by the commissions for the improvement of the Ohio, and is in its main features in practical operation in France where it serves the ends proposed. The commissioners of Pennsylvania have made a report to the Executive embodying a brief review of their labors and the suggestions they have to offer in regard to this enterprise. They recommend that the Legislature of Pennsylvania pass a joint resolution asking Congress to appropriate sufficient money to commence this improvement, and I heartily concur in this recommendation.

A FEW OPINIONS OF THE POST.

[Kittanning Sentinel.]

There was no paper in the State of Pennsylvania which did such good service in the exposition of Radical Rings, Radical robberies, and Radical ruin in the campaign just closed, as the "veteran POST;" and it is therefore, in our estimation worthy of the patronage, as its editors are of the gratitude and the esteem, of the entire Democracy of the State.

[Huntingdon Monitor.]

THE POST is one of our liveliest Democratic papers, its columns always being replete with a fine assortment of the latest news. Its editorials are written in a terse and masterly style, and judging from the recent Democratic victory in Allegheny county, its labors have certainly not been without fruits.

[Chambersburg Valley Spirit.]

THE POST is the organ of the Democracy of Western Pennsylvania and has attained a high reputation as an able and unflinching advocate of pure and undefiled Democracy. Each issue of THE WEEKLY POST contains fifty-six columns of carefully selected and edited matter especially suited to the family circle. THE DAILY POST is the only Democratic daily in Western Pennsylvania and the oldest Democratic daily in the State. It contains all the latest news and market reports up to four o'clock of the morning of publication. It is now more important than ever that Democratic ideas and principles should be spread before the people. This can best be done by subscribing for able and reliable papers like THE POST.

[Ohio Patriot.]

THE POST is without doubt the live paper of Pittsburgh, and its manly position during the recent campaign has won it many friends, in the face of the opposition of a host of powerful cotemporaries, and the ring, it fought its way to victory and honor.

[Johnstown Democrat.]

There is no better daily journal published in the State. It is ably edited, and is faithful to the best interests of the party and the country. All those wanting a city daily or weekly paper can do no better than to subscribe for THE POST.

[Carrollton (O.) Chronicle.]

THE POST is the only Democratic daily newspapers in the country which reaches Carrollton by mail the same day it is published. The mechanical and political get-up of THE POST is charming and it deserves the largest circulation.

Lonisiana affairs occupied the attention of several legislative bodies yesterday. Stirring resolutions protesting against the action of the Federal Government were adopted by the Ohio, Tennessee and Missouri Legislatures and the Democratic State Central Committee of Missouri.

THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

[Detroit Free Press.]

A proposition to increase the number of Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States from nine to fourteen is said to meet with a great deal of favor with Republican Congressmen. The principal reason urged on behalf of the increase is that the Court, as at present constituted, finds it impossible to keep up with its work, and that the matter is constantly growing worse. It is thought that matters would be greatly expedited by apportioning the business among an increased number of Judges. Probably Republican Congressmen look upon this method of overcoming the difficulty with more favor than any other because it is a higher honor to be a Supreme Court than a Circuit Judge, and because a higher salary is attached to the position. We believe, however, that the general sentiment of the country is against any increase in the number of Supreme Court Judges, unless that is shown to be the only feasible way by which the court can be enabled to transact its business with comparative promptitude.

HARRISBURG.

Reassembling of the Legislature

Organization of Both Houses

PATTERSON CHOSEN SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE

Cutler Elected President of the Senate

Special to The Post.]

HARRISBURG Jan. 4, 1875.

The Democratic members elect to the Legislature met in caucus this afternoon at half past two o'clock in the hall of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Joseph S. Lusk of Butler, was chosen President and Messrs. Theo. F. Miller of Philadelphia, J. M. Jamison of Bucks and Wm. P. Withington acted as secretaries, and Mr. Keltun as sargeant-at arms.

PATTERSON NOMINATED FOR SPEAKER ON FIRST BALLOT.

After an organization had been effected the Chair announced the object of the caucus, when nominations were made after which balloting was proceeded with.

For speaker there were three contestants —Messrs. Patterson of Allegheny, Talley of Delaware, and Gunster of Luzerne. The first ballot showed that Mr. Patterson was the choice of the caucus by a handsome majority. Following is the result; Patterson, 83; Talley, 18; Gunster, 5.

THE CHIEF CLERKSHIP.

After the speakership had been disposed of, the caucus proceeded to the nomination of a chief clerk when the following named gentlemen were suggested: Messrs. Woolever, McAteer, Brockaway, McGowan, Brown, King and Furrey.

The first ballot resulted as follows: Woolever, 41; McAteer, 20; McGowan, 17; Brown, 16; Brockaway, 5; King 2; Furry, 2.

MR. WOOLEVER CHOSEN ON SECOND BALLOT.

There being no choice a second ballot was proceeded with which resulted as follows: Woolever, 63; McGowan, 16; McAteer, 13; Brown, 11; Brockaway, 3.

THE MINOR POSITIONS.

A motion was made to appoint a committee of twenty-seven to make an allotment of the minor positions throughout the State.

Considerable discussion ensued on this motion when it was finally agreed that a committee of twenty-one be appointed by the Chair. This committee will sit with open doors in Committee room No. 12 this evening to receive reports of the different delegations, and report their choice or selections of minor officers to the caucus.

It was agreed that when the caucus adjourn it be to meet in the Hall of the House to-morrow morning at nine o'clock.

On motion adjourned.

HARRISBURG, January 5, 1875.

THE SENATE.

This body met at noon, when the new members were sworn in, Mr. Cutler of Erie presiding.

The Speaker presented a communication, accompanied by affidavits, protesting against administering the oath to John P. Colihan, returned as elected Senator from the Thirtieth Senatorial district, the grounds being a charge of bribery and an attempt to bribe.

The Clerk was proceeding to read the affidavit when Mr. Strang stated he thought it was not proper to read the affidavit and moved to refer the entire matter to a committee of five, to report to-morrow, on the power of the Senate to take action on the matter.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Wallace, who raised the point of order that nothing was in order but qualifying members of the Senate and that a certificate of election was a prima facie right to a seat.

The point of order was overruled and Mr. Wallace appealed to the Senate.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Dill, Playford and Strang.

Messrs. Rutan and Strang claimed the resolution was merely one of inquiry. Bechtel maintained that Colihan must be sworn in. If he took the oath falsely, he could be prosecuted for perjury. After a long discussion, the resolution was adopted by a vote of 30 to 19, a party vote. Colihan's right to vote was overruled.

THE SLATE NOMINEES PUT THROUGH.

Mr. RUTAN presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the following named persons are hereby declared to be officers of the Senate for the present session: Chief Clerk—Russell Errett of Allegheny; Journal Clerk—Thos. B. Cochran of Lancaster; Reading Clerk—Lucius Rogers of McKean; Message Clerk—R. E. Nice of Montgomery; Transcribing Clerks—W. A. Rupert of Crawford and E. W. Smiley of Venango; Sergeant-at-Arms—A. G. Corgell of Philadelphia; Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—W. H. Hazlett of Philadelphia and Samuel Brown of Lebanon; Postmaster—J. W. McKinley of Lawrence; Doorkeeper—W. B. Blake of Blair; Assistant Doorkeepers—S. W. McHenry of Clarion and Wm. Coates of Allegheny; Messenger—John P. Phillips of Philadelphia and Hoch and Hastings of Allegheny; Superintendent of Folding Room—John Armstrong of Delaware; Pasters and Folders—D. H. Cochran of Chester; Albert Widdons of Philadelphia. F. R. Nose of Philadelphia, J. W. Williams of Allegheny; John P. Fulton of Susquehanna and Jas. H. Dougherty of Lancaster.

THE HOUSE.

This branch was called to order at noon by Chief Clerk Sherlock, after which prayer was offered by Chaplain O'Neal.

Returns were opened and read, which consumed about two hours. The roll showed that one hundred and ninety-seven members were present, that there were three absentees by death, and that Mr. Farrar was detained by illness.

ORGANIZATION EFFECTED.

On motion of Mr. Talley, the House proceeded with the business of electing a Speaker.

Mr. SMITH of Berks, nominated Samuel F. Patterson, of Allegheny county. Mr. Huhn nominated Mr. H. Vogdes of Philadelphia.

MR. PATTERSON ELECTED SPEAKER.

The House proceeded to ballot, which resulted as follows: Samuel F. Patterson, 108; Wm. H. Vogdes, 88. The announcement was greeted with applause on the Democratic side. Mr. Patterson voted for Mr. Vogdes, while Mr. Vogdes voted for Mr. Patterson. Mr. Patterson having received the highest number of votes cast, was declared elected.

THE NEW SPEAKER SWORN IN.

He was conducted to the chair by Mr. Vodges, and the oath of office administered to him by Hon. C. A. Mayer, President Judge of the Twenty-fifth Judicial District. After being duly sworn, the Speaker returned his thanks for the honor conferred upon him as follows:

ADDRESS OF THE SPEAKER.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

Before assuming the chair to which your partiality has assigned me, I must return my heartfelt thanks to all of you who have voted for me, and as one of the members elected from Allegheny county, the thanks of the citizens of Allegheny county for the honor conferred upon them. I am personally unknown to the greater portion of the members of this House, having been until within a few days past a stranger to all of them, and as many honorable names were mentioned, those gentlemen probably would have served you better than I can hope to serve you. I cannot fail to construe your partiality as having been bestowed rather upon the good citizens of the county which I in part here represent than upon the humble individual before you. The rules which may be adopted for the government of this body I shall try to execute impartially and promptly, and in this effort, gentlemen, I shall look to those of you who have had legislative experience in these halls to give me your hearty support. I feel from the manner in which I have been received that the support of all the members will be accorded me, and that the deliberations of this body will be such as will redound to the honor of this great commonwealth. I love and revere our noble State from the Delaware to the Ohio, and from Maryland to New York, every square mile of her forty-six thousand, her hills and her valleys will be ever dear to me. I love her history my friends, and ardently trust that at the session which has just opened, we may abundantly prove our devotion to her best interest. Indeed the large concourse of her citizens, now crowding the Avenues to this hall is an indication of the general public interest in the actions to be taken by their representatives in this hall. Before the final adjournment of the body now about to be sworn into office shall have arrived, the Centennial Anniversary of the independence of our Federal Republic will be in course of celebration when the attention of the nations will be drawn directly to our Republic, and when the eyes of every good citizen of the Republic will be upon the Keystone State. Again I thank you.

VALIDITY OF THE ELECTION OF A REPUBLICAN MEMBER CALLED IN QUESTION.

Mr. TALLEY presented a petition of the citizens of Lancaster county complaining of the undue return of D. K. Rosenmiller as one of the representatives from said county, which was read.

Mr. TALLEY then offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of five members to inquire as to the jurisdiction of the House as to its right to inquire into the qualification of S. P. Rosenmiller, member returned from the county of Lancaster, said committee to report to-morrow. Said resolutions were laid upon the table, after which the members were sworn in by C. A. Mayer.

Mr. FAUNCE offered a resolution that all further sessions be held from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., until otherwise ordered.

On motion, adjourned.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

The Democratic caucus met at nine o'clock this morning to receive the report of the Committeee on Minor Officers of the House. Some two hours were spent in discussing the merits of the nominees and the caucus adjourned at eleven o'clock without taking action upon the report till half-past seven o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The caucus re-assembled at half-past seven o'clock, in the hall of the House, when the slate, as reported by the Committee of twenty one, was finally adopted by a vote of 79 ayes to 24 nays, after which the report was adopted by acclamation.

The following are the names of officers for the various positions, who will be elected to morrow:

Resident Clerk—Maj. McConkey of Dauphin; Reading Clerk—George D. Herbert of Mercer; Message Clerk—A. E Fay of Crawford; Transcribing Clerks—Geo Fisher of York and Dewit of Northumberland; Sergeant-at-Arms—Frank Beamish of Luzerne; Assistants—McDevitt of Philadelphia, Kettering W. Moreland of Durham, Montgomery Goff of Delaware; Chief Doorkeeper—Ephraim Jones of Allegheny; Assistants—Grogan of Philadelphia, Ward of Northampton, Wolf of Columbia; Marshal of Rotunda—Jacob Coleman; Messenger—Theo. Snyder of Blair; Assistants—McKnight of Philadelphia, S. Marsh of Cumberland, Wasson of Mifflin; Superintendent of Folding Room—Seitzinger of Schuylkill; Postmaster—Francis Merris of Bucks; Assistants—John R. Smith of Fayette.

HARRISBURG, January 6, 1875.

THE SENATE.

The Senate met at eleven o'clock and was opened with prayer by the Rev. W. H. H. Snyder.

JOHN P. COLIHAN ADMITTED.

Mr. STRANG, from the special committee to inquire into the qualifications of John P. Colihan as a Senator from the Thirtieth (Schuylkill) district, reported in favor of his admission on the ground that the specific charge contained in the affidavits was a matter for a Court and jury and not the Legislature.

The report was unanimously adopted, forty-eight Senators voting.

Mr. Colihan was then sworn in, Judge Mayer, of Clinton county, administering the oath.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced:

Mr. McKINLEY of Lawrence presented a bill relative to issuing writs of quo warranto in civil cases.

Mr. JONES of Philadelphia, a bill relative to investments held by executors, trustees and other judiciaries.

Mr. ALEXANDER, a bill relative to official acts of foreign notaries public.

Mr. NEWMEYER, a bill relative to the return of writs and other processes in those courts which are abolished or changed by provisions of the Constitution, thus enabling the sheriff to fully execute writs issued out of Districts Courts.

Mr. LAMON of Philadelphia, a bill relative to the establishment and jurisdiction of Magistrates Courts in Philadelphia which was afterward reported favorably from the Committee.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

was read, occupying about an hour.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.

The following appointments from the Governor were laid over: George McIntire, Sealer of Weights and Measures for the county of Venango. Notaries Public—H. L. McCullough of Pittsburgh; James M. Longafelt of Harrisburg, Blair county; Zenos Newell of Millerstown, Butler county; George Pearson and J. R. W. Baker of Mercer, Mercer county.

The Senate then adjourned until to morrow morning at eleven o'clock.

THE HOUSE.

The House was called to order at eleven o'clock, after which prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. O'Neill.

The qualification of the Speaker was then proceeded with.

Mr. FAUNCE called attention to the fact that the oath of office should be administered to the Speaker.

Mr. VOGDES in accordance with the motion, administered the oath of office according to the rules of the last House.

Mr. PIPER offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the rules adopted at the last session be continued in force until the same are revised by this body.

Committees were appointed to wait upon the Governor and Senate, and inform them that the House is duly organized and ready to proceed to business.

WOOLEVER ELECTED CHIEF CLERK.

The House then proceeded to the nomination and election of a Chief Clerk, which resulted as follows: Adam Woolever received 106 votes and Dr. Wm. C. Shurlock 87. Mr. Woolever was declared elected.

Mr. PARKER of Mifflin offered a resolution that the Democratic slate, as already telegraphed, be appointed officers of the House.

EFFORTS OF RADICALS TO DEFEAT THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

Mr. MITCHELL (Rep.) moved to amend by striking out the name of McConkey for Resident Clerk and inserting the name of John A. Smull. The amendment was not agreed to—Yeas, 89; nays, 105.

Mr. GRAHAM of Allegheny moved to amend the resolution by striking out the name of George D. Herbert for Reading Clerk and inserting that of Hugh Morrison of Allegheny, the present incumbent. Not agreed to—Yeas, 89; nays, 105.

Mr. FINCHER of Luzerne moved to strike out the name of F. A. Beamish for Sergeant-at-Arms and insert the name of General Jos. F. Knipe of Dauphin county.

Mr. HARVEY moved to amend the amendment by inserting the name of Chas. A. Murray of Luzerne county.

Pending the consideration of this amendment, the hour of one o'clock arrived, when the Speaker laid before the House the annual message of the Governor, which was read, and the House then adjourned. It is thought that the House will adjourn after Thursday till next week in order to give the Speaker time to arrange the standing committees.

THE UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP.

The Democratic caucus to nominate a candidate for United States Senator has been fixed for three o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

THE LOUISIANA TROUBLE

WASHINGTON, January 5, 1875.

THE SENATE.

Mr. SCOTT presented resolutions of the American Iron and Steel Association protesting against the proposed reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada. Referred.

AN INQUIRY INTO THE LOUISIANA MATTER.

Mr. THURMAN offered the following resolution and asked its present consideration:

Resolved, That the President of the United States is hereby requested to inform the Senate whether any portion of the army of the United States or any officer or officers, soldier or soldiers of such army did in any manner interfere or intermeddle with, control or seek to control the organization of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana or either branch thereof on the 4th instant, and especially whether any person or persons claiming seats in either branch of said Legislature have been deprived thereof or prevented from taking the same by any such military force, officer or soldier; and if such has been the case, that the President inform the Senate by what authority such military intervention and interference have taken place.

CONKLING OBJECTS TO THURMAN'S PHRASEOLOGY.

Mr. CONKLING said he would suggest that it would be better to preserve the customary phraseology of such resolutions by inserting the words "if in his judgment it is not incompatible with the public interests."

Mr. THURMAN said he did not agree with the senator (Conkling) as to the propriety of inserting the words suggested. This question did not relate to any foreign power. If it was such a question, then it would be proper to insert those words. It was not for the Senate to submit to the opinion or judgment of the President. It was proper that the Senate should know the facts. It was not a case where information would interfere with warlike movements, although this Louisiana trouble had the appearance of war. It was not a war made by the people. He would not say who did make the war, but would wait for the facts in the case.

Mr. CONKLING moved to amend the resolution by inserting after the word "requested," "if in his judgment it is not incompatible with the public interest."

THURMAN NOT IGNORANT OF PARLIAMENTARY USAGE.

Mr. THURMAN said he was familiar with the usage of the Senate long before the Senator from New York; in respect to foreign affairs it had always been the usage to use the words moved by the Senator from New York, but in time of profound peace, a simple resolution of inquiry as to our domestic affairs was not left to the discretion of the President for him to answer according to his will or pleasure. This resolution related to what had already taken place. It was a question of fact and there was no possible way by which the President could prejudice public interests by answering it. If interference in Louisiana matters did take place, the Senate could ask the President to tell it by what authority of law it did take place. The Senate had a right to request information, and if there was any reason why the President should not furnish it, it was for him to communicate that fact to the Senate under a seal of secrecy to be considered in executive session.

Mr. EDWARDS inquired if the Senator (Thurman) could name a precedent where the words submitted by the Senator from New York (Conkling) had been omitted from a resolution.

Mr THURMAN replied he could name a hundred if he had time to search the records. He did not think it was for him, hat in hand, to bow before the President and say it was for him to exercise his judgment. Louisiana was not the only State in which trouble had occurred in reference to the organization of a Legislature. In Ohio, on one occasion there was for two weeks or more two bodies both claiming to be the Legislature of the State, but, thank God, they had no fraudulent returning board. They had not descended to the depth of perdition.

A COINCIDENCE RELATIVE TO OHIO.

If Martin Van Buren, who was then President had sent the military to interfere in that legislative conflict, his troops would never have left Columbus alive.

A SIMILAR INSTANCE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

In Pennsylvania, also, there had been a similar instance, and how would the people of that State have acted had the Federal Government interfered? What would not be tolerated in Massachusetts, Ohio and Pennsylvania for a single moment was now the case in Louisiana. He desired to know whether, because of the first fatal step in foisting an illegal governor upon the people of Louisiana, all liberty and all law in that State was to perish. He wanted to know who it was that called into use the army of the United States to organize the Legislature of Louisiana. He did not want this matter decided by clamor or tumult. There would be a tumultuous spirit in New York, Ohio and Michigan if either of those States were suffering from the same cause.

Mr. CONKLING read from various precedents to show that the custom had been to request the President if not incompatible with public interests to inform the Senate, etc.

Mr. THURMAN said: If the President of the United States were to overthrow tomorrow any Southern State government he would be defended by cries of Ku Klux, White League, murder, &c. That would not do. The time had passed when a plain violation of the constitution and law could be thus excused. The dominant party tried that last fall when it set up a Southern outrage mill with the Attorney General as chief miller, but the people of the country rejected the product of that mill. It was the duty of Congress to harmonize the people of the whole country, and not to produce sectional hatred by constantly preaching that the people of one section are assassins and murderers. What warrant had the Senator from Vermont (Edmunds) for charging that the people of Louisiana were assassins and murderers because some lives were lost there? Did that fact make the people of the whole State assassins?

Pending discussion the Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Immediately after the reading of the Journal, John M. Thompson, member elect from Pennsylvania to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of McJunkin appeared and took the official oath.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Wilson, of Iowa, in the chair) on the army appropriation bill, which appropriates $27,701,500. It forbids recruiting beyond the number of 25,000 enlisted men, including Indian scouts and hospital stewards.

HOW THE ARMY IS USED.

On the subject of the clause limiting the strength of the army to twenty-five thousand, Mr. Eldridge remarked that there were eighteen hundred now engaged in organizing the Legislature in New Orleans.

Mr WHEELER—I believe that with twenty-five thousand troops, the government can keep even Louisiana in order.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Without taking any action the Committee rose, when Mr. Butler moved to proceed to business on the Speaker's table for the purpose of getting at the Civil Rights bill.

Mr. BECK declared that the Democratic side of the House was willing to go on now and at all times with appropriation bills, but that whatever means he had to defeat the Civil Rights bill he would use. He did not intend to consent to go to the Speaker's table and thus give that bill any advantage, if he knew how to prevent it. He thought he had a right to do that, and he would do it, not to defeat public business, but to facilitate public business, which was blocked up by the throwing in of this fire-brand.

COX ON LOUISIANA.

Mr. COX remarked that while the House was filibustering, the soldiers of the United States were throttling the sovereign State of Louisiana, and Congress was quite indifferent to it. (Sneers from some of the Republican members.) If they did not want to see another civil war, they should call off the Federal bayonets from Louisiana. The Civil Rights bill if passed would only make trouble worse and worse. For one he would not help the Judiciary Committee which had failed to report on the Louisiana question. Let that committee settle that question properly and give peace to the South, and then the civil rights of the people in the North and South would be better taken care of.

BUTLER WOULD LIKE TO LAY HIS HAND ON THE DOWN-TRODDEN STATE.

Mr. BUTLER—I do not propose to make any attack or defense in regard to the affairs in Louisiana simply on lying telegrams of the Associated Press, or on any report except a report of our Committee, and when that comes in I will stay here day and night until peace is given to Louisiana. I gave it peace once and I should be glad to do it once more.

Mr. COX—Why did not the gentleman do it then so as to make peace permanent? If he did well then he has undone it all ever since.

Mr. BUTLER said he did not justify the expulsion from legislative halls of men who were duly elected, but he did justify the throwing out of intruders voting themselves into the Legislature to make laws for the people who would not elect them. A Republican form of Government could not be guaranteed if intruders were allowed into legislative halls.

Pending discussion the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, January 6, 1875.

THE SENATE.

The Senate resumed consideration of the resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. Thurman in regard to the Louisiana trouble, the pending question being on the motion of Conkling to insert the words, "if not incompatible with the public interests."

The question was discussed by Messrs. West, Gordon, Edmunds and Flanagan and at half past four o'clock, Mr. Hamilton of Maryland took the floor but yielded to Mr. Sargent for a motion to adjourn.

The Senate then adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. LAMAN presented a remonstrance of the people of Arkansas "against the invasion of their right of self-government." Referred.

THE FORTIFICATION APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Eldridge in the chair) on the fortification appropriation bill which appropriates $850,000. The Louisiana question was sprung during debate on the bill and became quite animating. The bill was finally passed and the committee rose when the bill was passed by the House.

THE PACIFIC MAIL SUBSIDY.

Irwin was then presented to the House and read a lengthy statement defending his action.

THE CROWNING INFAMY.

Louisiana Ceases to be a Sovereign State.

Legislative Halls Invaded by U. S. Troops

EGALLY ORGANIZED HOUSE DISPERSED.

PHIL. SHERIDAN ASSUMES ENTIRE CONTROL.

THE END NOT YET.

NEW ORLEANS, January 4, 1874.

The State House is well protected by United States troops.

EXCITING SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature convened this morning. In the House a motion was offered to go into permanent organization. This raised a commotion among the Republicans, but when a further motion was made to seat members from the contested parishes referred to in the Legislature, the excitement was accompanied with shouts and exclamations of all kinds, which were fearful to hear.

Mr. Murrill protested against Mr. Wiltz as chairman, and stigmatized the course pursued in placing him there as revolutionary. The motion was then put to admit members from the four contested parishes, reserving the matter of contest for the Legislature, and it was carried amid the wildest excitement and gesticulations upon the Radical side. To just such a point did the excitement reach that the Sergeant-at-Arms was called upon to seat the members and preserve order The newly declared members from the contested parishes in question, viz: Brenville, Winn, Desota and Grant were then duly sworn in by the Speaker.

A motion was then made to adjourn which failed when the yeas and nays were called for. The Speaker explained that the yeas and nays were not in order till such time as a permanent organization had been effected and they had not arrived at that point. The motion was then put and carried with great shouting and excitement to go into permanent organization.

MORE EXCITEMENT.

Messrs. D. A. Wiltz and ex-Governor Hahn were accordingly put in nomination. Before the clerk proceeded to call the roll, Mr. Matthews moved from his seat that Mr. Lowell be elected permanent Speaker. This raised a storm in the House but a motion to elect a permanent speaker viva voce being out of order, the Speaker so announced and quieted the House down. After considerable

MUSCULAR EXERTION

roll call was then commenced amid yells from the Radicals. When it had proceeded with about half way, Ex-Governor Hahn requested permission from the Speaker to address the House, which request was at once accorded. He said that he had been a member of the Legislature from his parish; that he was a Republican, but in all matters of reform and good government he was willing to go with any party having these ends in view. He had been put in nomination for the Speakership by his party without seeking it. The position or any other position in the gift of the Legislature could bring him no additional honor and he would gladly relinquish his claim at any time if he thought it was for the public good.

WILTZ ELECTED SPEAKER.

The call was then proceeded with and upon its conclusion the following result was announced: Wiltz, 55; Hahn, 2; blank, 1. A quorum having voted and Wiltz having received a majority he was accordingly declared elected. Judge Houston then administered the oath of office and as usual in such cases the speaker called for the oldest member, Mr. Lowell, to administer a similar oath, but he having left the house during roll with a number of other Republicans, that duty was performed by the next oldest member.

The Speaker then addressed the House, thanking them for the honor, while the Radicals still continued to gradually withdraw.

Mr. Ray addressed the Speaker on privilege and asked leave to retire from the House, and entered a protest against its organization. The Speaker then charged the Sergeant-at-arms to allow no member out.

Mr. P. J. Trecazant was then put in nomination for clerk and elected. The swearing in of members then commenced and the Radicals endeavored to move out of the House but the Sergeant-at-arms sought to prevent them. Several scuffles ensued, when, on motion of Geo. Dupre, Gen Detrobriand was sent for, who cleared the lobby of police and spectators at the Speaker's request.

SIGNS OF WAR.

General Detrobriand who had been absent for about a quarter of an hour appeared again at the House accompanied by two officers of his staff and a file of about twenty soldiers who had been marched into the corridor leading to the hall and at the head of the large staircase in the State House. The police were also drawn up in force. Gen. Detrobriand at once stepped up to Speaker Wiltz and asked that Mr. Vigers, former clerk of the House should read a letter he held in his hand. Mr. Frenzvont, the clerk elected objected, when the General, stating that he was unable to judge who was clerk asked permission to have the letters of Governor Kellogg read by his adjutant which was granted. That officer then read the two letters, one of which stated to the General that an illegal body was sitting as the House of Representatives and that Mr. Vigers, clerk, would furnish him with a list of those members who had been duly elected and as such returned by the Returning Board.

THE ARMY USED TO DEFEAT THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE.

The other letter contained a request to Gen. Detrobriand to eject these members who had not been returned as elected by the board.

THE RETURNING BOARD SUSTAINED BY THE AMRY.

Speaker Wiltz protested and told the General that this was a legally organized body to which Gen. T. replied that he as a soldier, and only second in command, had to obey the order of his superior, General Emory, who had ordered him to obey the the instructions of General Kellog.

Speaker Wiltz said: I desire to state to you again that this House was duly elected, has organized itself by electing me as their Speaker, Capt. Floyd as Sergeant-at-Arms and Mr. Tresezarant as Clerk. After organization we have seated five gentlemen whose cases have been referred to us by the Returning Board. Will you reject these men?

Gen. Detrobriand said: Mr. Speaker, I am an officer and must obey orders. I came here alone. I thought that my presence would be sufficient to have these orders obeyed.

A GALLANT SPEAKER—FORCE NEEDED TO DISSOLVE THE BODY.

Speaker Wiltz replied—I am thankful to you, General, for, that, while I recognize in you a gentleman and soldier, while we submit to the United States Government, it is my duty as Speaker of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana to ask you to use force; until then the five men refuse to leave the room.

PEREMPTORY ORDER BY THE GENERAL.

General De Trobriand—I do not like to make a show. I do not know the members. I should prefer for you to point them out. I will ask them to leave, or will you have me fill the room with soldiers?

SPEAKER WILTZ STILL UNTERRIFIED.

Speaker Wiltz—I cannot permit those members, whom we have just recognized as being elected, to be put out. My duty is to keep the dignity of the State of Louisiana as well as yours is to keep up that of the United States army.

Mr. Dupre at this time offered the report of the Committee on Elections, which declared Jeffries, Luckett and Stafford of Rapides, Vaughn, Horan and Lamb of Caddo, Schwing of Iberia, and Oquinn of Avoyelles, to be elected.

THE GENERAL REINSTATES THE RADICAL CLERK.

Gen. DeTrobriand, who had retired, again advanced toward the Speaker, who said, gentlemen, be quiet, and be men. The General then pointing to Vigers, ex-Clerk of the House, says that he had been represented to him by Gov. Kellogg as Clerk of the House and also a list of the names of Representatives returned as elected by the Returning Board.

Speaker Wiltz—I protest against Mr. Vigers as having anything to do with this body. He is no longer clerk of this House, his successor having been legally elected.

DeTrobriand—This protest will be of no avail.

Speaker Wiltz protested against the interference of the military, and requested the members to join in a protest with him. In response to this call all the Conservative members stood up and solemnly protested. After another protest of Viger's successor, Gen. DeTrobriand ordered Vigers to call the roll.

Speaker Wiltz—The Conservative members will not answer when their names are called. None answered.

Mr. Lowell, late Speaker of the House then wanted to know what these proceedings amounted to. The Republican members had, during this controversy, entered in a body and either took their seats or stood near the platform. Speaker Wiltz, after Mr. Lowell had indulged in a long tirade of having been duly elected and was willing to do his duty, etc., stated to him what had taken place during his absence and that of his Radical colleagues. Vigers, having finished calling the roll, Mr. Dewess said that fifty-four names had answered, two Democrats answering by mistake. He moved that the House proceed to business. Morrill (colored Radical) seconded the motion.

UNITED STATES SOLDIERS ENTER THE CHAMBER.

Vigers wanted to get his seat, and Wiltz told him that he could not and that there were not men enough to put him in it. At this time there entered the room a file of fifteen soldiers, fully equipped, who formed in line outside the bar. Gen. De Trobriand introduced then Mr. H. J. Campbell, who was to give assistance in pointing out the members which he should eject.

Wiltz protested against Mr. Campbell's introduction when Gen. De Trobriand received the information that Gen. Emory was at the door and would like to see him. He went out and almost immediately returned. Mr. Campbell asked the General to have the roll called by Vigers so as to ascertain the members who were returned elected by the board. Gen. Detrobriand announced that he had nothing to do with those returned as elected but merely was ordered to eject those not declared elected by the returning board Campbell then asked Senator Anderson if he knew any of those members.

A MEMBER ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE CARRIED OUT OF HIS SEAT BY TWO SOLDIERS.

Anderson only knew J. O'Quinn of Aoryeles, and Campbell led the General up to Mr. O'Quinn, to whom Gen. De Trobriand made known his business. Mr. O'Quinn loudly protested and had his protest recorded. In answer to the General, who asked if he should lead him out, Mr. O'Quinn appealed to the Speaker, who said that force must be used, and ordered one of his aids to call a couple of soldiers, and under a solemn protest Mr. O'Quinn was put outside the bar, but allowed to remain there.

ANOTHER MEMBER SERVED IN LIKE MANNER.

Mr. O'Quinn having pointed out his colleague—Vaughn—of Rapides, Mr. Vaughn was inquired by Gen. De Trobriand in the same way. He protested and his protest was recorded. He said: In the name of my constituents, the people of Louisiana and as a free born man of the United States, I protest against this outrage. They propose to take me out by the point of the bayonet.

Wiltz—Let it be done.

Mr. Vaugh was then put out. There were some hisses from the upper galleries, but the speaker at once obtained quiet.

Campbell then pointed out Stafford and Jeffreys of Rapides, C. C. Dunn from Caddo and Geo. E. Kelly from Winn, all of whom entered a solemn protest against the outrage and were put out. This closed the ejection as there were no means to ascertain if any more were present. Kelly appealed in his protest to the whole nation. Gen. De Trobriand at this time was requested to order Mr. Vigers read the roll once more. A few Radicals, Ray and Murrill, became very noisy, but were at once quieted by Speaker Wiltz. Murrill apologizing disclaiming any discourtesy to the Speaker. Vigers could not get out of his seat to comply with the request to call the House again together for reorganization, they not recognizing the election of Wiltz as Speaker.

SPEAKER WILTZ MAKES ANOTHER SOLEMN PROTEST.

Wiltz—In the name of the people and in the name of Louisiana, I protest against Mr. Vigers. He can't and will not be recognized by me as Clerk of this House. In protesting, I fulfil a solemn duty to my people, myself and my colleauges.

COMING TO A CRISIS.

Vigers proceeded to read, when Speaker Wiltz ordered the Sergeant-at-arms to remove him from the stand. Sergeant-at-arms Floyd put his haad on Vigers, who refused, and called on Gen. De Trobriand to protect him. Campbell then said that Vigers must be protected. That this was no organized house, whereupon Speaker Wiltz ordered him to be removed.

Gen. Detrobriand then ordered two soldiers to advance to put Vigers in the Clerk's seat whereupon Speaker Wiltz rose and said as the legal speaker of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, I have protested against the invasion of our hall by the soldiers of the United States with drawn bayonets and loaded muskets. We have seen our brother members violently seized by force of arms and torn from us in spite of their solemn protest. We have seen a force of soldiers march up the aisles of the Hall of Representatives of Louisiana and have protested against this in the name of a once free people. In the name of the once free State of Louisiana, in the name of the Union, he entered his solemn protest. The only Speaker of the House of Louisiana is surrounded by United States troops. The officers of the House are prisoners in their hands. So I solemnly declare that Louisiana has ceased to be a sovereign State; that it has no longer a Republican government and I call on the Representatives of the State to retire with me before this show of arms.

DEMOCRATS LEAVE THE HOUSE IN A BODY.

The Democratic Representatives, headed by Speaker Wiltz, then marched out of the hall and the State House both of which were closed.

THE REPRESENTATIVES CHEERED BY THE POPULACE.

As soon as the last Democratic Representative went out, they went to No. 71, St. Louis street, followed by a large crowd who cheered them on their way.

SPEAKER WILTZ ADDRESSES THE CROWD.

Speaker Wiltz was loudly called upon. He addressed the crowd in the following words: We have attempted and succeeded in organizing the House of Representatives. I was elected Speaker, and after a permanent organization notwithstanding the interference of the police, we have kept up the proceedings until a few minutes ago—until the United States troops forcibly expelled about eight or ten of our duly seated members. We then retired, and left and come to our people to tell them what has been done.

Other speakers, Messrs. Marr, Ellis, &c., followed, counselling order and asking the crowd to retire. Speaker Wiltz called the members together and adjourned them until half-past seven o'clock to allow the members some rest and refreshment.

PHIL. SHERIDAN ASSUMES ENTIRE COMMAND.

Gen. Sheridan has just issued an order stating that he has been instructed by the President to assume entire control of the Department of the Gulf.

Sheridan has sent a telegram to the Secretary of War relating the circumstances as noted above.

NEW ORLEANS, January 4.—The following are the more important portions of Governor Kellogg's message to the Legislature:

Since the adjournment of your predecessors, disastrous crevasses in the levees have destroyed the crops in several sections of the State and produced much suffering among the people, which, however, has been greatly mitigated by the benevolence of the citizens of other States, notably of Massachusetts and by the bounty which the general government has bestowed upon us with an unsparing hand.

POLITICAL DISTURBANCES

of a grave and wide spread character have also seriously impaired the prosperity of the State and retarded its industries. Both these causes have diminished the revenues and prevented the close collection of taxes; yet, in the year that has just ended, the receipts have been nearly equal to the expenses. The rate of State and city taxation has been reduced and for the first time for many years not one dollar has been added to the public debt which, on the contrary has been sensibly reduced; calling to mind the unparalleled difficulties the State government has had to encounter since the first day of its inauguration.

The Governor then dwelt at length on State finances, holding that the debt and taxation has been reduced, and that the finances are in a satisfactory condition. It will not be forgotten how carefully each step which led to the passage of the Funding bill was considered; how the advice of the Chamber of Commerce and leading business men was asked and obtained, and finally how the State, anxious to pay its just creditors to the utmost limit of its capacity, fixed the rate of funding at a point ten per cent. higher than the limit which experienced financiers, who had examined into our resources, deemed the State able to pay.

The Governor then recommends a constitutional amendment that the limit of the State debt be fixed at $15,000,000, and limiting the rate of taxation at 12½ mills.

In conclusion Gov. Kellogg says: You cannot be unaware that throughout a large portion of the State, a condition of anarchy and violence has more or less prevailed for some time past; that the laws have been disregarded, blood has been shed and the constituted authorities have been displaced by force. In the interest of our whole people, let me beg of you to take immediate measures to secure the enforcement of that obedience to law without which no civilized community can prosper.

I am sustained by the Courts and recognized by the President as the Executive of this State, and until I am legally relieved, I am bound to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability. If I have been guilty of corruption or malfeasance in office, it is your duty to at once institute an investigation.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Monthly Statement—The Truth Cropping Out — Radical Extravagance Showing Itself—Increase During the Month, $3,659,967.

WASHINGTON, January 2.—Following is the public debt statement for the month just closed:

Six per cent. bonds	$ 1,157,085,100
Five per cent. bonds	556,525,200
Total coin bonds	1,713,610,300
Lawful money debt	14,678,000
Matured debt	19,122,380
Legal tenders	382,072,317
Certificates of deposit	41,020,000
Fractional currency	46,390,598
Coin certificates	23,540,600
Total without interest	493,203,515
Total debt	2,240,614,206
Total interest	39,724,477
Cash in Treasury—Coin	82,587,449
Cash in Treasury—Currency	13,952,931
Special deposits held for the redemption of certificates of deposit	41,200,000
Total in Treasury	$ 137,740,381
Debt less cash in Treasury	2,142,598,302
Increase during the month of December	3,659,967
Decrease since June 30, 1874	489,939
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Company, interest payable in lawful money:	
Principal outstanding	$ 64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,938,705
Interest paid by United States	24,325,396
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c	5,601,938
Balance of interest paid by United States	18,723,558

THE REV. DR. SCARBOROUGH.

Messrs. McCandless, Shoenberger and King, a committee appointed by Trinity Church, have prepared the following report in reference to the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Scarborough:

Wild profound regret the Vestry of Trinity Church, Pittsburgh, have received the resignation of the Rev. John Scarborough, D. D., the Rector. Because of his elevation to the high office of Bishop of Southern New Jersey, we are reluctantly compelled to accept it, but in doing so, we take pleasure in placing upon our minutes a recognition of his pure piety, impressive eloquence, exalted worth, and successful labors in the cause of his Divine Master.

Among the many and rare gifted men with whom Providence has blessed us to preside over the destinies of Old Trinity, with none have we parted with more sincere regret than we will with our present r

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

JOHNSTOWN has a relief society.

OVER sixty nations now burn Pennsylvania petroleum.

THE monthly pay roll on the Lehigh Valley Railroad amounts to $287,000.

THE new bridge in course of erection across the Conemaugh river, Johnstown, was swept away on Monday.

THE new bridge over the Conemaugh river at Blairsville has been completed and opened for the use of the public.

MRS. GILMAN, long a resident of Richland township, Cambria county, and aged about eighty years, died last Saturday.

A NUMBER of persons in Corry have formed a colony to locate in California. The intention is to start on the 25th of January.

MR. A. J. JONES, of Forest Hill, Union county, butchered a pig, on the 21st inst., nine months old, which dressed 301 pounds.

A. F. AMMONS, Esq., of Jefferson township, Greene county, we learn, raised nearly eighteen hundred shocks of corn the past season.

WHILE laboring under a temporary fit of insanity Billings Colburn, of Raymilton, near Oil City, drowned himself on Monday last.

WHILE wrestling with another boy a few days ago, a son of Disaway South, of Perry township, Greene county, fell to the ground and died instantly.

MR. JOHN MILL, an old and respected citizen of Chambersburg, died recently. He was chief clerk in the Chambersburg National Bank for over twenty years.

A LITTLE two-year old daughter of Mr. Henry Hornbroker, of Mercersburg, was burned to death recently. Her clothing took fire while she was playing about the stove.

THEY have a number of theives in Greensburg, who amuse themselves watching and robbing children of money which had been given them to make purchases at the store.

MR. DANIEL STAHL, residing three miles northwest of Somerset, died one day recently in the eighty-seventh year of his age. Mr. Stahl was universally loved for his kind and generous disposition.

A FEW evenings ago, while George Delaney and James Thomas were engaged in a good-natured wrestle in the Waynesburg flouring mill, the former had a rib broken by being thrown to the floor.

MR. LEVI WHETSEL, of Jenner X roads, Somerset county, started home from Johnstown a few days ago, since which time he has not been seen. He was known to have a few dollars on his person, and it is feared that he has been waylaid.

THE average yield of No. 1 iron at the Lehigh Iron works, Aineyville, per week for six weeks past has been two hundred and fifteen tons. This is regarded as doing remarkably well.—Allentown Register.

SAYS the Luzerne Union (Wilkesbarre): The project of a narrow gauge railroad from Shickshinny through the Notch to the back country meets with considerable favor by all those residing in the vicinity of the route.

SAYS the Warren Ledger: William Garvey, a lad aged about sixteen years, is in jail on the charge of having committed rape on a young girl named Lynch, aged about eleven years, on Saturday last, the 26th inst. They both live in Warren. Garvey is awaiting his trial.

THEY do business with celerity in Erie. Last week Thomas E. Metzgar obtained a divorce from his wife Fanny on the ground that she was an aduiteress. On Saturday evening Fanny was married to the man who made the disturbance between her and Thomas. Her future career will be as Mrs. H. C. Murray.

MR. JOHN NYSWANGER, an old and esteemed citizen of Morgan township, Greene county, and a soldier of the war of 1812, died on the 22nd December, at the advanced age of ninety years. The deceased was an upright citizen, and was highly esteemed by the community in which he lived.

THE old Keel Ridge shaft, above Sharon, has been abandoned. This has been one of the most successful banks ever worked in either the Shenango or Mahoning Valleys. It has netted the proprietor fully one hundred thousand dollars. The last car was moved last week, and was donated to the Mt. Pleasant M. E. Church.

THERE is scarcely any limit to the number of discoveries of iron ore that have been made in this state during the year just closing. This is especially true of the east end. If more prospecting were done in the western end of the State we doubt not the results would be highly satisfactory.

THE General Manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad has given notice that that corporation will withdraw their equipment from and cease to operate the Sunbury & Lewistown Railroad. The owners, it is stated, will not come to any reasonable agreement with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The road spoken of is 43½ miles in length.

THE manufacture of lubricating oil by an entirely new process will soon be commenced in Franklin. The works, which are being erected, will have a capacity at first of about five hundred barrels per month. Five grades of lubricant, suitable for all kinds of machinery, from the lightest to the heaviest, will be manufactured. The firm will be known as the Amber Oil Works.

THE number of soldier's orphan children attending the State schools for the year ending August 31, 1874, was 2,948—a falling off of 215 during the year. The system of educating the soldier's orphans by the State will expire on the first day of June, 1879. The schools cost the State last year, $450,879 40. Total cost since the system was inaugurated, $4,585,556 14. It will probably cost $1,200,000 more.

THE Warwick Iron Company, of Pottstown, has contracted with the Norris Iron works, of Norristown, for the building of a 500 horse power vertical steam engine, to be completed and in place five months from January 1st isnt. The same company awarded a contract for sinking a shaft 374 feet deep on the Wm. Bender property at Boyertown to the Pennsylvania Diamond Drill Company.

ON last Saturday Mr. Robert Fulton, of Greensburg, met with a very painful accident while engaged on a saw mill near Fulton's foundry and machine shop. While the sawyer was in the act of removing a slab, it came in contact with the saw, throwing it with great force, hitting Mr. Fulton and injuring him to such an extent that life was despaired of for quite a time.

ON Saturday last two young ladies named Austie and Katie Hodge were drowned at Sharon. One of them attempted to cross the ice at Trout's Island, five miles north of that place, and broke through. A young man attempted her rescue and became exhausted, when the sister made the attempt, and before aid could reach them both were drowned. It happened at two o'clock in the afternoon. Both bodies were recovered Sunday.

SAYS the Somerset Democrat: On Wednesday afternoon the boiler in the grist mill of Mr Lint exploded with terrible force. The rear end blew out, carrying everything before it with a crash. Large timbers were hurled a considerable distance, like splinters. The roof of the engine house, and the smoke stack were considerably damaged, but fortunately no one was in such a position at the time as to be injured by the explosion.

ON Wednesday of last week about 4 o'clock, p. m., a portion of the roof over the Jimtown mines, Fayette county, fell in, completely burying one Thomas Britts; the body of whom was not recovered until 4 o'clock Thursday evening, and then by the aid of a dog, the men having dug over and past the unfortunate. A great many accidents have occurred at the Jimtown mines, but scarcely, if ever, have more lives than one been lost at a time. The deceased was a native of Ireland, we understand, and had a brother Michael, at the Mines.—[Connellsville Monitor

MR. HUMPHREYS, of Wilkesbarre, has in his possession two English Government bills, one calling for two shillings, dated April 3d, 1772, and the other for ten shillings, dated April 25th, 1776. The smaller one is signed by John Morton, John Sellers and Charles Humphreys—and endorsed "To Counterfeit is Death." The larger one is signed by Wm. Hanley, Abot Evans and C. Moore. The bills are about three inches square and printed with a heavy border on both sides. On the front, they have the crown of King George the Third, and on the back a large leaf. The paper was heavy and is still well preserved.

ONE evening last week a large number of guests were invited to the house of a prominent citizen of Somerset, the invitation cards bearing the inscription "ceremony at half past seven o'clock." The guests were assembled in the parlor waiting in almost breathless suspense, the appearance of the bride and groom, who at length appeared. The clergyman commenced the ceremony by producing a marriage certificate to the happy couple, showing that they had been married three months. The guests acknowledged the sell, and took it good humoredly as an elegant supper was provided them.

A BELL is now on exhibition at the St. Elms Hotel, Philadelphia, which was cast at the Warwick furnace, near Pittston, Chester county, in 1754, and was used until May 15, 1874. During the Revolutionary War many of the cannons used by the Americans were cast at Warwick furnace. When Washington was at Valley Forge the Hessians passed through the village, and this bell was rung for the purpose of calling the citizens together to assist in burying the cannons, in order to keep them from falling into the hands of the enemy. These cannons have never been unearthed.

SAYS the Waynesburg Messenger: "On Wednesday evening last, Robert Summersgill, only son of J. Jackson Summersgill of this place, aged about fourteen years, met with a terrible accident with a minature cannon. He and his companions had loaded the cannon heavily with powder, sluggs, mud and blocks of wood, and the unfortunate boy stepped up to light the match, but this being made of raw cotton, the explosion took place instantly, the entire charge passing through the left foot of Robert Summersgill, carrying away the bones, ligaments, flesh, etc. The foot was amputated."

SAYS the Williamsport Gazette and Bulletin: "Who has not heard of Miss Britton, of Lewisburg? She has been vulgarly called "Johnny" Britton, but her real name is Emma. The noteriety she has achieved was brought about by her eccentric habits. The owner of a livery stable, she doats upon fast horses, and pulls the "ribbons" equal to the most dashing of Barnum's charioteers; where base ballists gather, there Emma is, and not one of the belted champions can seize a "fly" more surely or gracefully. As a skatist she is a success. Yesterday she buckled on the steels opposite Lewisburg at 12.30 p. m., and darting up the canal like a fairy, arrived in Williamsport at 5:30, stopping at Milton, Watsontown and Muncy at least one hour and twenty-five minutes in the aggregate, making the actual time three hours and thirty-five minutes traveling thirty-two miles."

OHIO NEWS.

THE coke ovens of the Steubenville Furnace and Iron Company turned out five hundred bushels of coke per day last week.

THE proprietors of the Chillicothe foundry and machine works have reduced the wages of employees about thirteen per cent.

THE Guernsey Times says that the iron manufacturers in Belmont county are seriously considering the propriety of reducing the wages of operatives.

THE receipts of the sheriff's office of Hamilton county, for the two last years, have amounted to over $4,000,000, of which $1,200,000 have been in cash.

THE rolling mill at Niles, operated by Mrs. Lizzie B. Ward, started up again on the 24th, with orders sufficient to warrant its continuance in running a month or two.

THE Eagle and the Hocking Valley shops, at Lancaster, are full of orders for corn shellers and cutting boxes, and are running extra time. They each employ from 60 to 75 hands.

DUNN & WITT, of the Eagle Galvanized Cornice works, Cincinnati, are now shipping an immense quantity of their work to Columbus, O., for the New Central Lunatic Asylum. They also have other large contracts on hand.

THE Zanesville puddlers have struck because the rolling mill owners asked them to continue work at $6 per ton until the the Pittsburgh price should be adjusted, there being an understanding that wages should be governed by the Pittsburgh standard.

MR. GEO. DEMER, of Columbiana, was thrown from his wagon at that place on Tuesday, and thinking to relieve his sufferings caused by the accident, he took a dose of laudanum. The dose was, unfortunately, too large, and resulted in the death of the young man, which occurred about three o'clock in the afternoon.

MR. E. FORD, Superintendent of the Columbus Window Glass Company, writes as follows, under date of December 23: Last week we manufactured 1,346 boxes of fifty feet each. This we know to be the largest amount ever made in one week by ten blowers, and overruns the big week made at New Albany, Ind., 67¼ boxes. Our business is very good—except in prices.

REGISTER'S REPORT

Following is a report of the business done in the Register's office during last month:

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

Decedents.	Executors.
Samuel Neeley	Elizabeth Neeley,
Magdalen Metzgar	Frederick Metzgar,
Hugh Hammond	Alice Lindsay,
Dr A C Murdock	R B Petty,
Matthew Jones	Lucy Jones,
Martin Dietrich	Mary Ann Dietrich,
Christian Smith	Eliza Smith,
Nancy Farmarie	John A Farmarie,
Wm Miller	
Phillip Yund	Augustus Sieforth,
Adam Reitbel	John Faust,
James McGlinchey	Martin Gray, William Carter,
Mry Ann Wernet	Rev Stephen Wall,
Phillip Paulin	Monica Paulin, Wm T Knox,
Thos Kiddoo	Phillip Summons,
James W Mackrell	P C Neale
George Yeager	Mary Ann Yeager,
Philip Siefrid	Mary Seifrid,
Elizabeth Higginbearger	Daniel Young.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Decedents	Administrators.	Bond.
Martin Hinely	Wm Hinely	$ 200
John Gorman	Dr E N Riggs,	100
Patrick Ward	Martin Ward	10,000
John P Ruppert	Mary Ruppert	3,000
Marg't D McClelland	James L Arnold	1,000
Nicholas Sherlock	Robert Watson	4,000
John R Holmes	Marg't W Holmes	40,000
A C Murdock	R B Petty	30,000
Margaret Hagan	Eleanor F ocker	600
Lydia A Black	Rebecca Black	300
Michael H gmaler	Catharine and Henry Hegmaler	4,000
Emily, alias Mary J. Miller	John L ng	300
John Funk	Catharine Funk	600
William Miller	Ann Miller	600
John England	Matilda England	400
John Lyons	Eliza Lyons	1,000
Adam Reitbel	Philippena Reitbel	300
Marg't A B Daugherty	Wm Daugherty	2,000
Wm A Vanasdale	Sam'l B Vanasdale	1,500
John A Hodster	Ellen Hodder	1,000
Mary Kaerscher	John A Kaerscher	3,000
Conrad M Kaerscher	John A Kaerscher	5,000
Thos Drummond	Eliza'h Drummond	1,000
Mary R Robertson	C F Robertson	20,000
Christian F Lappe	F W Lappe	1,000
Annie C Kleman	Thos D Patterson	100
John England	Rev J K Melhora	400
Robert Adam	Rebecca Adam	100

DEATH ON THE RAIL.

A RESIDENT OF PITTSBURGH KILLED AT GEORGE'S STATION.

At half-past o'clock Thursday, 31st ult., Mr. Henry Kuhn, residing on Scott street, Sixth ward, and father of our amiable young friend Mr. George H. Kuhn, was struck by the Pacific Express west, at George's Station on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, about thirty-five miles from this city. Mr. Kuhn had left the city to spend New Year's day with some relatives in Westmoreland county. Yesterday, in company with a sister, he started to walk to a neighboring place. They were walking upon the track and just as they reached a point west of George's Station where there is a sharp curve, the Pacific Express came thundering along. Before the engineer could give warning the engine struck Mr. Kuhn, hurling him into the air. He landed some distance away on his head, smashing his skull in a frightful manner, and his body was shockingly mutilated by the locomotive. The sister escaped without injury.

The deceased was sixty-five years of age, was a saddle tree maker by occupation, and as previously stated lived with his family on Scott street, Sixth ward. He was an inteligent, upright citizen, a kind and indulgent father and was admired and respected by all who knew him. We extend our heart-felt sympathies to the members of his family for their loss.

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

BURNING OF A DWELLING YESTERDAY MORNING NEAR BLAIRSVILLE—TWO PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH AND THREE OTHERS SERIOUSLY INJURED.

Information was received in the city Friday from Bolivar, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, to the effect that early yesterday morning a terrible accident occurred in Indiana county, about six miles east of Blairsville, by which two lives were lost and a number of persons injured. It seems that several hours before the break of day the residence of a Mr. Linn caught fire, and the members of the family being asleep, the flames made such progress before they were awakened that they entirely cut off escape from the upper part of the house. The building was totally destroyed and a young lady and a boy were burned to death. Mr. Linn was also so badly burned that he is not expected to live. Two of the female inmates of the dwelling in jumping from a second-story window were badly injured, one of them sustaining a serious fracture of the leg, and the other being wounded in the knee by alighting on a piece of lumber containing a nail, the piece of iron penetrating its entire length between the bones of the knee joint. Owing to the meagre particulars which were obtained, we are unable to give names, other than that of Mr. Linn, nor can we state how the fire originated. The accident is a distressing one and additional particulars will doubtless be received to-day.

THE BLAIRSVILLE DISASTER.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE FATAL BURNING ON NEW YEAR'S MORNING.

The following additional particulars have been received of the terrible disaster which occurred near Bolivar and about six miles northwest of Blairsville Intersection, on New Year's morning. The house, a two-story frame, belonged to Mr. Smith Lynn, and caught fire between three and four o'clock. Eddie Mason, aged fifteen years, and whose parents live in Johnstown, was the name of the boy who perished in the flames, while the young lady who met the same fate was a daughter of Mr. Lynn and aged twenty-five years. The young ladies who escaped the fire, but were injured by jumping out of the window, were a daughter of Mr. Lynn, and Miss Clara Stewart, a school mistress, who resided at Armaugh, Indiana county. Mr. Lynn was badly burned about the head and arms. The fire is supposed to have caught from the store, in which a rousing fire was made at a late hour in the night by some of the young people upon returning from a party. An inquest was held on the remains and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts.

LAST YEAR'S CITY ELECTION.

AN ALTERNATIVE MANDAMUS GRANTED BY THE COURT ON MAYOR BLACKMORE —A NEW ELECTION AMONG THE POSSIBILITIES.

In the Court of Common Pleas on Saturday, Judges Stowe and Sterrett on the bench. R. J. Powers, Esq., on behalf of the Taxpayers' Union, presented a petition for a mandamus on Mayor Blackmore, to compel him to issue a proclamation for the election on the third Tuesday in February next, of a Mayor, City Controller and City Treasurer. The committee appointed to take charge of the proceedings in Court are Alexander King, Isaac Jones, Thomas Mellon, Wm. Frew, George H. Keyser, Wm. Ward, Samuel McClerkan and John Dunlap. The bill alleges that the election of last year was premature and illegal, details the reasons in support of this position which have been published in full, being the opinions of a number of distinguished members of the bar. The court granted an alternative mandamus requiring the Mayor to issue his proclamation as prayed for, or show cause on the 16th why he refuses. Should the Mayor refuse to take any action the next move will be to have the order made peremptory. Should the Mayor allow the matter to go by default, the onus of contesting the matter will fall on the officials interested. It is thought the Mayor will issue the order, in which case look out for squalls as a new election for Mayor, Controller and Treasurer means a new Councilmanic deal also.

THE IRON CITY COLLEGE.

AN INSTITUTION OF UNEXAMPLED PROSPERITY.

Notwithstanding the great and general depression in business, we are happy to be able to announce, that the old Iron City College, at which so many of our business men have been educated, has never enjoyed a more successful and prosperous year than the one just closed. Instead of diminished numbers, the attendance has been greater than in any previous year of its history, except the memorable 1865. This speaks volumes in its favor inasmuch as during the past year many, even of our best schools, have had to struggle for existence. Into such towering proportions has it grown that it is now recognized, as will be seen by reference to the Reports of the Bureau of Education at Washington, D. C., as *the* first business college in the United States. It not only surpasses all others numerically, but it affords the best and most complete course of study, without any increase of cost, of any business college known. In addition to the course pursued in other business colleges, its post graduate course, open to all free of charge, is doubtless the most complete method ever devised for enabling students to become practically familiar with the theoretical instructions of the regular graduating course. When through, the student has the privilege of entering the Bank, Emporium, or some other department where opportunity is afforded for an indefinite amount of practice just as real, and which requires the same degree of skill and attention as can be found in any business or banking house outside the college.

It is this peculiar feature of the college, in connection with the thoroughness of its instruction, and the superiority of its penmanship as taught by Prof. Cowley, that makes the institution so popular, and gives it such an advantage over other business colleges.

THE COURTS.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

James Mathews, charged with fornication and bastardy, was acquitted.

James Jackson was tried, charged with having broken open the safe of the Jones Ferry Company and stealing a dollar and a half. Jury out.

District Court—Judges Kirkpatrick, Ewing and White.

The day was consumed in the argument in the case of McKinney's assignees vs. Woods, et al. The jury will be charged to-morrow morning.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

A verdict of guilty with a recommendation to mercy was returned in the case of James Jackson charged with robbing the safe of the Jones Ferry Company.

Major Montoonth was then sworn in as District Attorney. The Major then stated to the Court that he had appointed Peter Dressler County Detective. The appointment was confirmed by the Court and Mr. Dressler was also sworn.

Court of Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

The Catholic congregation of Verona borough petitioned to be allowed to borrow $2,500, and Bishop Domenec was empowered to do so on behalf of the congregation.

In the case of the Nation Trust Company vs. Blanchard a rule was granted on plaintiff to show why judgment should not be set aside.

Bernard Meenan & Patrick Friel were before the Court on a writ of habeas corpus which had been sued out on Superintendent Cordier of the Work House, and after a hearing were dis harged, the commitments being defecuve. Meenan had been sent as a suspicious character and Friel for disorderly conduct.

IN DIVORCE.

Elizabeth Shields of Allegheny city, filed a lible in divorce against W. M. Shields on the ground of cruel treatment.

Anna Maria Crozier also asks for a severance of the tie binding her to James Crozier on the ground of cruel treatment. Subpœnas were awarded in each case.

Wm. J. Ahl applied for a writ of habeas corpus to recover the possession of his two children, Fannie B. and Daisey W. Ahl, from the custody of his wife, Cora J. Ahl. Writ granted and made returnable on the 6th inst.

Court of Common Pleas No. 2.

The following order was issued in the District Court on Saturday:

It is ordered that all outstanding writs, process and orders of issue out of this Court returnable at a time subsequent to the 4th day of January be fully executed by the proper officer and return thereof made to the Court of Common Pleas No. 2 at the time to which such writ, process or order is made returnable per curiaum.

District Court—Judges Kirkpatrick, Ewing and White.

The jury in the case of McKinney's assignees vs. Woods et al. rendered a verdict for plaintiffs for $29 090.

After a few appropriate funeral remarks by Judge Stowe, this Court adjourned sine die.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Titusville Savings Bank and Citizens Bank of Titusville. Restraining order granted and the 6th inst. fixed for a final hearing.

E. S. Jeffrey & Co., New York. Petition in bankruptcy filed against G. W. Milford and J. E. Evans of Oil City.

Dolman, Giershoefer & Co., filed a petition in bankruptcy against R. Wertzell & Bro. of Erie.

SENTENCES.

Reuben Lush, convicted of personating a revenue officer, two charges; $500 fine and six months imprisonment on each charge.

John Montgomery, robbery P. O. at California, Washington county. Fine $500 and imprisonment of one year in the Penitentiary.

David Shaw, illicit distilling, Clarion county. Fine of $500 and six months imprisonment in the Clarion county jail.

Lush and Montgomery will be taken to the Penitentiary to-day.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company vs. T. J. Taylor. Defendant was arrested for disobeying the injunction of the Court, and ordered to pay a fine of $100 to the Register and costs of attachment; and remain in the custody of the U. S. Marshal till the sentence is complied with.

Goodyear Dental, Vulcanite Co. vs. Thomas T. McClure. Attachment granted for contempt of Court in disobeying master's notice, and defendant ordered to appear before the master and answer all interrogatories.

George M. Irwin vs. Collins & Wright. Action on infringement of plaintiffs' patent molasses pitcher. Argument heard up to time of adjournment, and will be continued to-day.

NEW YEAR'S DAY AT BRADDOCK.

BRADDOCK, Janury 2, 1875.

Notwithstanding the panicky times, of which we hear every one complaining, New Year's Day appears to have brought with it the usual amount of gladness and gaiety. None that we have met with appeared to have been weighed down with any great care or misery, but all, on the contrary, displayed signs of joy and gladness, the appropriate accompaniment of New Year's. This was no where so apparent as at Braddock, where the school children of St. Thomas' Church received, as their New Year's gifts, as much cake, candy, etc., as could be conveniently crowded into capacious pockets. They assembled in St. Thomas' Hall about 2 P. M., where their New Year's gifts were quickly stowed away in hidden receptacles for future use.

St. Thomas' Silver Cornet Band was also in attendance on the occasion, and discoursed sweet music, to the delight and enjoyment of the children. The Band afterwards paraded the principal streets of the borough, and while the glad strains rose joyously over the town, the members were the recipients of deserved enconiums from all who heard them. Thus passed away New Year's Day in Braddock, and the children of St. Thomas' must have certainly relished the opening day of '75.

X.

CORONER'S REPORT.

INQUESTS DURING DECEMBER AND 1874

Coroner McCallin held three hundred inquests during the year 1874. During the month of December he held thirteen inquests as follows:

1st—William Jamison; fell under the wheels of a wagon which ran over him, on the Forty-third street bridge. 2d—Unknown man; suicide by hanging in the woods in Ross township. 9th—David P. Thomas, run over by a street car in Allegheny. 10th—Ellen McCauley's; death from a fall on Fifth avenue. 11th—William Diehl; death from injuries received by being ejected from the waiting room of the Citizens' Passenger Railroad Company. 14th—John Laffey; run over by a train on the West Penn Railroad, near Isabella furnace. 19th—Mary A. Montgomery, infant — smothered by her mother. 19th — Robert McFarland; fell over a banister in the Pittsburgh Opera House. 24th—John Oatman; shot by some unknown person in the mines of the Duquesne coal works, at Wilkinsburg. 29th—George Oaks; death from heart disease. 29th—Isabella Thompson; death from intemperance. 30th—James Freel; committed suicide at the Poor Farm by leaping from the third story window. 31st—Daisy Baum: Allegheny—alluded to elsewhere.

ARMSTRONG COUNTY.

Dr. T. C. M'Culloch has been nominated by the Democracy of Armstrong county to fill the vacancy in the House caused by the decease of Dr. Hunter. Dr. M'Culloch is one of the leading citizens of Armstrong county, and is in every way qualified for the position. The Democracy and the anti-Ring Republicans can elect him if they go to work earnestly, and we have no doubt they will. The importance of having a man of Dr. M'Culloch's character elected from Armstrong county, will suggest itself to every citizen.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.

A WOMAN BURNT TO DEATH.

About seven o'clock on Wednesday morning a little child overturned a lamp into the lap of Mrs. John S. Sebastian, who resided with her husband on Centre avenue, in the rear of Moreland & Mitchell's livery stables, East Liberty. Her clothing took fire and the flames spread with great rapidity soon enveloping her entire form. She ran into the street and several neighbors extinguished the fire, but not until the unfortunate woman had been burned so badly that she could not live. Medical aid was summoned to relieve her, but nothing further than to alleviate her sufferings could be done. She died at five o'clock on Wednesday evening. The deceased was thirty-four years of age and leaves a husband and three children.

MODIFIED VERDICTS.

THEY CAN BE RENDERED IN CRIMINAL CASES.

It will be remembered that some weeks since Marshal Swartzwelder, Esq., made a motion in arrest of judgment in the case of Dr. Hunter, who was charged with felonious assault and battery on Dr. Floyd and convicted of simple assault and battery. The argument of Mr. Swartzwelder was that in such cases the verdict must correspond with the indictment. The case was held under consideration by the Quarter Sessions Judges, and in the meantime Mr. Reardon made a similar motion in a similar case and for similar reasons. On Saturday the Judges, having carefully considered the matter, decided that such verdicts could be rendered. So in future bear in mind that if you assault and batter any one and are indicted for felonious assault and battery you have to run the gauntlet of two possible verdicts.

EXPIRED IN CHURCH.

AN AGED COLORED MAN DIES SUDDENLY IN CHURCH.

About the time services were concluded at the Wylie Avenue African M. E. Church an aged colored man named Patrick Fox dropped suddenly to the floor. Several persons came to his rescue, and with their aid he was able to walked to the basement of the church, where he expired in fifteen minutes afterwards. The deceased was a member of the church, and came to worship in his usual health. He was aged sixty-three, and lived in the Thirteenth ward. It is supposed he died of heart disease. [illegible]

ON Friday afternoon burglars gained entrance to the residence of Mr. Robert W. Wright, 19 Miller street, Eleventh ward, during the absence of the family and stole therefrom a fine garnet ring, one plain ring, gold lockup, silk handkerchief and other jewelry, the whole lot valued at $50.

WHEN the liver fails to act, and you are bilious and out of sorts, use Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills, to bring about a healthy action of the liver, and remove all distressing symptoms.

MWS&W

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER,

296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa., continues to treat with his usual great success all Private, Nervous and Urinary Diseases, Spermatorrhœa or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DESPONDENCY, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY; also, Impotency, LOSS OF SEXUAL POWER, STERILITY, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in shortest time, insuring permanent relief.

Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, all urinary diseases, an Syphilis, (all forms) consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT or ON OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured, and BLOOD-POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma at the office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private. Pamphlet sent SEALED for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours—9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 to 1.

"TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE,"

144 pages, fine illustrations. Gilt and cloth binding. A private instructor for the married or those about to marry, relating to the secrets and mysteries of the sexual system. About reproductions, impediments to marriage—causes, consequences and cure. A book for everybody's private, careful reading. Price 50 cents at the office, or sent by mail securely sealed. Address Dr. WHITTIER, 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

QUICKLY CURED!

ALL FORMS of Private and Chronic Diseases, at the Girard Medical Dispensary, No. 137 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa. The proprietors are regular graduates of medicine and surgery, as diploma at office will show, are longer engaged, and the most successful, as their extensive city practice will prove. Age, with experience, can be relied on.

NO CURE, NO PAY.

Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, all Urinary Diseases and Syphilitic or Mercurial affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in maturer years, and which produces some of the following effects: as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, coughs, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical circular relating to Private Diseases sent in sealed envelope for one stamp. All communications confidential. Address

Girard Medical Dispensary

No. 137 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa. All medicines are prepared by the proprietor where nothing but the best of drugs are used, this enables us to cure the most difficult cases after all others have failed. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

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PRESCRIPTION FREE.

For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretions or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address: Dr. E. HILTON & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio

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Duff & Campbell,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WINDOW GLASS,

And Dealers in French and Enameled Glass.

As we keep in our warehouse a first-class Cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upwards on the shortest notice. We select the best Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, 110 WATER STREET, between WOOD and SMITHFIELD.

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FOR SALE.

HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES.

And all kinds of Wagon Wood Works, sawed to order and for sale cheap, at

DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS,

Corner Craig street and Allegheny river, two squares below Suspension Bridge.

Bill s&W C. COLEMAN & SON.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

DECEMBER 31, 1874.

ASSETS.

Bonds, Mortgages	$574,490 76
Bills Receivable	50,554 24
Cash	47,889 60
	$672,932 84

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 75,000 00
Due Depositors	522,175 93
Contingent Fund	81,756 91
	$672,932 84

D. E. McKINLEY, Treasurer.

The undersigned Auditing Committee respectfully report that they have examined the Books and Assets of the Bank, and find the above statement to be correct.

FRANK RAFM,
G. FOLLANSBEE,
A. BRADLEY.

Pittsburgh, January 2, 1875. ja4-39d4tW

LOOK! LOOK!

$1,200,000 IN PRIZES!

The Grandest Single Number Scheme on Record, will be drawn in public in St Louis on March 31, 1875.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $100,000.

MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES

Legalized by State Authority.

MURRAY, MILLER & CO., MANAGERS,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

1 Prize of	$100,000
1 Prize of	50,000
1 Prize of	225 0
1 Prize of	20,000
5 Prizes of	10,000
10 Prizes of	5,000
20 Prizes of	2,500
100 Prizes of	1,000

And 11,451 other Prizes of from $1,500 to $50, amounting in the aggregate to

$1,200,000!

Whole tickets $20; halves $10; quarters $5. Prizes payable in full and no postponement of drawings take place.

Address, for Tickets and Circulars,

MURRAY, MILLER & CO.,

P. O. Box 2146. ST. LOUIS, MO.

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THOS. F. STEWART'S REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street, opposite First National Bank.

If you wish to exchange city property for that in the country.

If you wish to exchange country property for city.

If your House is too small.

If your House is too large.

If your location does not suit you.

If you wish to exchange Stocks, Bonds or Mortgages for a place either in the city or country, the place to do so is where most of this kind of business is done, and that place is the Real Exchange of

THOS. F. STEWART,
Corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

N. B.—WANTED—Mortgages on good city property from $20,000 to $100,000.

de23 THOS. F. STEWART.

FOR SALE—

TO CAPITALISTS.

May now invest in choice selected Mineral and Timber Lands at very low figures, located on and near railroads and navigable streams, in West Virginia. Several tracts with workable veins of BLACK BAND and the HEMATITES IRON ORES SPLINT, CANNEL and BITUMINOUS COALS, and covered with immense timber, such as Black and White Oak, Walnuts, Wild Cherry, Maple, &c. Full part colars furnished upon application to A. H. ROWAND, 208 Robinson street, Allegheny City Pa.

de2-MWFd&W3mos.

FARM FOR SALE!

A SMALL FARM at private sale, in Unity township, Westmoreland county, Pa., bounded by lands of John M'Bride, Unity Congregation, Wm. Gaither and Mr. Dickens, known as the old Shivlen farm, containing sixty-seven acres more or less with a seven to 8 vein of coal on part of the farm; also, about ten acres of timber, with never failing springs of water, of both free and limestone; with a log dwelling and bank barn, in good order; spring house and other necessary outbuildings, with an apple orchard and a variety of other fruit.

Possession given to purchaser on the first of next April. An indisputable title will be given. The farm lays one half mile west of Latrobe, one mile north of St. Vincent's College, and within one-half mile of Pennsylvania Railroad at other points. Price seventhou and five hundred dollars; one-third cash, balance in two equal yearly payments, secured by mortgage. For further information apply to

JAMES TONER, Agent,
no19-6tW Latrobe, Pa.

J. H. JOHNSTON,

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS

285 LIBERTY STREET.

Muzzle and Breech-loading RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, GUN MATERIALS, FISHING TACKLE, &c. Guns, Revolvers and Pistols repaired. Send for a price-list. A lot of Second-hand Guns and Revolvers for sale very cheap.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Marble, Granite and Stone Work

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MARBLE MANTLES A SPECIALTY.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 20 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the

1874.

A Record of the Events of the Dead Year.

The following chronological table embraces some of the most striking events of the year just closed, and will prove valuable as a reference:

JANUARY.

1. Court Martial at Versailles condemns six Communists to death. Large fire at Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania.
2. Fort Calvario captured and burned by the besiegers of Carthagena, Spain.
3. General Pavia dissolves the Spanish Cortes and summons a new Government. Terrific hurricane at Santa Fe, N. M. Destructive fires at Cincinnati and Nashville.
4. New Government formed in Spain, with Marshal Seranno President. Large fire at Philadelphia.
5. Metropolitan Railway Carriage Works at Birmingham, England, destroyed by fire.
6. Heavy snow storm along the Gulf Coast. Black flag hoisted over Fort Galeras, Spain.
7. Heavy rain storm in nearly all parts of the Union. Snow in the West. Floods threatened.
8. The bark Frank Younger burned at sea. Repeal of the "Salary Grab Bill" by the United States Senate.
9. Spanish Cortes again dissolved. Caleb Cushing nominated Chief Justice of the United States. Helena, Montana, destroyed by fire.
12. Accident on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad; one man killed and several wounded.
13. Allen G. Thurman re-elected United States Senator from Ohio. Lieutenant Governor Withers elected to the United States Senate from Virginia. Large fires at Boston and Natick, Mass. Surrender of Carthagena, Spain.
14. Caleb Cushing's nomination recalled by the President.
15. Large fire in Brooklyn and at Portsmouth dock yard, England.
17. The bark Mary M. Bird sunk with all on board.
18. Death in Cincinnati of Rev. Samuel Fisher. Falling of the railway viaduct at Loquella, Spain, killing thirty-three men.
19. Nomination of Morrison R. Waite for Chief Justice.
20. Intelligence received of the death of Eng and Chang, the Siamese twins, in North Carolina. Heavy storm on the English coast. Governor Whyte elected Senator from Marylaed. Large fire in Chicago.
22. M. R. Waite confirmed Chief Justice. Death at London of Madame Parepa-Rosa. Collision on the New Jersey Central Road; one life lost.
23. British Parliament dissolved. Marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh and the Grand Duchess Maria of Russia.
25. Death of Adam Black, of Edinboro.
26. Intelligence received of the death of Dr. Livingstone. Disastrous fire in Jeddo, Japan.
27. Terrible railway collision between Edinburgh and Glasgow; sixteen persons killed.
28. Sudden death of Ex-Chief Justice James Thompson, of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court. Indian depredations on the Southwestern frontier.
29. Olympic Theater, Philadelphia, burnt; two firemen killed.
30. Large fire at Cleveland.

FEBRUARY.

2. Six persons killed at Lancashire, England, by the fall of a floor. Death in London of James Matthew Cope and Right Honorable Duncan McNeil.
3. B. L. Bruce (colored) elected to the United States Senate from Mississippi. Large fire at Memphis.
4. Election for Parliament in England; large Liberal gains.
5. The Carlists defeated near Lerida, Spain. Accident on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad; seven persons killed.
6. Collision on the Great Western Railroad, England; several persons killed. Death of Baron Roshschild at London.
7. Death, in New York, of James W. Gerald.
9. Death of David Frederick Strauss at Berlin.
10. Heavy gale in the lower Baltic. Death, in Paris, of Jules Michelet, the celebrated historian.
12. Yellow fever at Rio Janeiro, and cholera at Buenos Ayres. Severe gale on the Irish coast.
13. Eight men killed by the falling of a brewery in Philadelphia.
14. Death of the wife of Froude, the historian. Large fire in London.
17. Gladstone resigns and Disraeli summoned to form a new Cabinet. Berga, Spain, bombarded. Large fire at Sing Sing. Death of King Lunalilo, of the Sandwich Islands.
20. Members of the new British Cabinet confirmed.
22. Severe fighting in Spain. Large fire at Avon, New York.
23. Report of terrible famine in Bengal. Death, at London, of Charles Shirley Brooks.
24. Depth of Thomas Binney at London. Repulse of Moriones before Bilbao, Spain.
26. Severe gale on the British coast.
27. Professor Huxley installed as Rector of the University of Aberdeen.
28. Conviction and sentence of the Tichborne claimant.

MARCH.

1. Terrible explosion in Lancashire, England; twenty persons killed. The bark Grace Darling wrecked on the Scottish coast; fifteen drowned.
4. News received of the killing of President Cespedes. The whisky Crusade organizing.
6. Steamship Ledra burned; thirty passengers drowned.
7. Dispatch from Sir Garnet Woolsley, Africa, announcing the capture and burning of Coomassie and flight of King Coffee.
8. Death of Millard Fillmore, thirteenth President of the United States.
10. General Jose Concha made Captain-General of Cuba. Peace between England and Ashantee agreed upon.
11. Death of Charles Sumner.
12. Earthquake in Australia.
14. The English army in Africa homeward bound. Accident on the Central Pacific Railroad; train thrown thirty feet down the bank.
16. Funeral of Charles Sumner at Boston.
17. Bald Mountain, North Carolina, shaken by an earthquake.
18. Death of Governor Hart of Florida. Prince Kalakaua elected King of the Sandwich Islands.
19. Rise and overflow of the Thames at London with terrible destruction of property.
22. Death of Judge Lewis Dent.
23. Pullman palace cars introduced into England.
24. Fight at Florence, Arizona, between Indians and United States troops.
27. One thousand employees of the Erie Railroad on a strike at Susquehanna, Pa.
28. Treaty between the United States and Russia signed. Shooting of Harvey Myers at Covington, Ky., by Colonel Terrell.
30. Loss of the steamship Nil and all on board, numbering eighty persons. News of the escape of Rochefort from New Caledonia.
31. War in Spain raging with great slaughter.

APRIL.

1. Death at Berlin of Hausen, the astronomer.
2. Death of the Marquis of Devonshire.
6. Ingersoll elected Governor of Connecticut. National Bank Note Circulating bill passed by the Senate. Bombardment of Bilboa, Spain.
8. Death at Munich of Wm. Von Kaulbach, the painter.
9. Twenty-two men killed at St. John's N. F., by the bursting of a boiler.
11. Serious crevasse in the Mississippi levee.
29. Issue of the "Septennet" circular, declaring President McMahon's powers incontestible.
14. The Atlantic Cable broken. Death of the "Distanded Volunteer."
15. Dr. Livingstone's remains arrive in London.
16. Brooks takes forcible possession of the Governorship of Arkansas.
17. Washburn elected to the United States Senate from Massachusetts.
18. Dr. Livingstone's remains deposited in Westminster Abbey. The Brooks-Baxter war fairly inaugurated.
20. Inundation of Louisiana low lands beween Monroe and the Red River. Fighting on the streets at Little Rock.
22. The President vetoes the Finance Bill. Truce between Brooks and Baxter.
25. Resumption of hostilities in Arkansas. Two railroad accidents in England, causing the loss of thirty lives.
26. Heavy snows in England.
27. "Whisky Crusade" inaugurated at Manchester, England.
28. Sovereignty of the Feejee Islands tendered to Queen Victoria.
30. Fighting in Arkansas; nine men killed. Waltz, the condemned murderer, kills his keeper.

MAY.

1. Death of Nicolo Tomasso at Rome.
2. Earnest Ortwein arrested for the murder of the Hammett family, near Pittsburgh, and confesses to the crime.
3. Seizure of Judges Searle and Bennett of the Arkansas Supreme Court. Severe fighting in Spain.
6. Escape of Arkansas Supreme Court Judges.
7. Baxter men on board the steamer Hattie fired upon by Brooksites, and six men killed.
8. Two men killed in the streets of Little Rock. Destructive fires in the woods of Minnesota.
11. Ridgeway, Iowa, destroyed by fire.
12. Arrest of Prince Nicholas at St. Petersburg.
13. The Czar of Russia and Grand Duke Alexis arrive in England. Arkansas Legislature assembles.
15. The President by proclamation declares Baxter Governor of Arkansas.
16. Bursting of the dam at Mill River, Massachusetts; 157 lives lost. Defeat in the Assembly and resignation of the French Government. Death of Major General Hartsruff, U. S. A.
17. Brooks' party surrender and Baxter is installed.
18. Count Von Arnim dismissed from the German diplomatic service.
19. Large fire in Constantinople. Governor Moses resists a warrant of arrest for larceny.
20. Death of Major General A. B. Dyer, U. S. A.
21. Marriage of Nellie Grant and Sartoris. Prussian Diet Prorogued.
22. New French Ministry formed.
23. Death of Professor Joseph D. Haven at Chicago.
24. Earthquake shock at San Francisco. General Concha defeated in Spain.
28. Three County Commissioners in South Carolina convicted of corruption and sentenced to imprisonment.
29. Large fire at Elwood, Ill. Defiance, Ohio, Pittsburgh and New Orleans.
30. Decoration-day. Queen Victoria's birthday.
31. Riot at Limerick, Ireland.

JUNE.

1. Resignation of Secretary Richardson and nomination of Bristow as his successor.
5. Indian outbreak on the Western frontier.
7. Terrible thunderstorm in New York and Connecticut. Tornado in Illinois.
9. Collision on the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad; two men killed.
11. Great political excitement throughout France. Supporters of Gambetta and the Bonapartists at war.
12. Riot and bloodshed in Paris. Large fire at London, Ontario; car works destroyed.
13. Death of Hon. Virgil D. Paris, Ex-member of Congress from Maine.
14. Italian Senate prorogued. Death of Cochise; the famous Apache Chief.
15. The Assembly declares France a Monarchy.
16. Rochefort mobbed at Queenstown. Death at London of Sir Charles Fox.
17. Railroad accident in South Catolina; four men killed.
19. Yellow fever raging in Brazil. Death of Jules Janin at Paris and John W. Belew at London.
22. Defeat of the Carlists at Morella, Spain.
23. Fourteen persons killed at Utica, New York, by the fall of a floor. Congress adjourns.
24. Resignation of Postmaster General Creswell, and Hale nominated in his stead.
25. Pullman palace cars placed on the railroads in Italy. Postal treaty between France and the United States ratified.
26. Carlists raise the siege of Figueras.
27. News received of the banishment for life of the Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia.
28. Earthquake at Constantinople. Marshal Concha killed at Muro, Spain.
30. Death of Henry Grinnell, the Artic explorer.

JULY.

1. Mr. Hale declines the office of Postmaster General. Indian battle at Knife River, Da.
4. Independence Day. St. Louis Bridge formally opened with a grand fete. Terrible hurricane at Lewistown, Pa., destroying life and property; also at Washington, D. C. One hundred houses burned at Allegheny City.
6. Destructive hail-storm in New Jersey. Settlement of St. Joseph attacked by Indians.
7. Railroad accidents in England and Mississippi. Military assistance asked for from the Indian frontier.
9. President McMahon urges the power of the Septennate.
10. Great grasshopper-plague in the Northwest.
11. Terrific storm in Missouri. Death of Governor Caldwell, of North Carolina.
12. Death at Washington of General Hillyer.
13. Attempted assassination of Bismarck. Reservoir at Middlefield, Mass., busts, doing immense damage.
14. Extensive fire at Chicago, burning two blocks, including the Postoffice.
15. Forty-five buildings burned at Iowa Falls.
16. Death of Ex-Mayor Lennox, of Washington.
17. Great storm in Massachusetts.
18. University Regatta at Saratoga; Columbia wins.
21. Fears expressed of a general Indian war. Publication of Theodore Tilton's "Statement."
22. Dockray's death sentence commuted in Havana to ten years' imprisonment.
25. News of a great Republican victory at Navarre, Spain.
26. Inundation of Pittsburgh and Allegheny City by the bursting of a waterspout; one hundred and fifty lives lost.
27. International Congress convenes at Brussels.
28. Theodore Tilton arrested for libel.
31. Great strike of laborers in the flax mills of Belfast, Ireland.

AUGUST.

1. Suicide of "Lord Gordon-Gordon." Centennial of the discovery of oxygen by Priestley.
4. Democratic Clerk of the Court of Appeals elected in Kentucky.
5. Burning of the Pat Rogers.
6. Democratic victory in North Carolina.
7. English Parliament prorogued.
9. Great fire at Montreal. Several storms on the coast of New England. Marshal Bazaine escapes from St. Marguerite.
10. Austin, Miss., attacked by armed negroes.
12. Negroes dispersed at Austin.
13. Advices that Great Britain, France and Germany have recognized the Spanish Republic.
16. Advices that Holland, Belgium and Italy have recognized the Spanish Republic.
18. Proposed new Constitution defeated in Ohio.
20. France refuses recognition to the Spanish Republic.
21. Typhoon in Sapan. Negro depredations in Kentucky.
23. State troops quell the insurrection at Lancaster, Ky.
24. Sweden recognizes Spain. Large fires in England.
25. Large fires at South Bend, Indiana.
27. Earthquake at Porto Rico.
28. Plymouth Church Committee acquit Beecher.
29 and 30. Negro troubles in Louisiana.
31. Mount Etna in the state of eruption; return of the Black Hills Expedition.

SEPTEMBER.

1. Election in Vermont.
2. Epizootic breaks out at St. Johns, N. B.; opening of the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition; Cabinet crisis in Spain.
5. Centennial of opening of the Continental Congress.
6. Great fire at Meinelburg, Germany.
7. Beecher answers Tilton.
11. Moulton publishes his "Additional Statement;" twenty persons killed in England by a railroad collision.
12. Washington safe burglars indicted.
13. Death of Francis Pierre Guilliame Guizot.
14. Governor Kellog requested to resign by a mass meeting of citizens; he refuses; war in the streets of New Orlenas, fifty men killed; election in Maine; Governor Dix refuses to remove Mayor Havemeyer.
15. Kellog's Government surrenders to Lieutenant Governor Penn. The President issues a proclamation commanding the insurgents to disperse. Death of Judge Curtis, of Boston.
16. Edna Dean Proctor sues Moulton and the Graphic for libel.
17. Troops ordered to New Orleans.
18. Surrender of the McEnery Government. Theodore Tilton's second statement.
19. Granite Mills, at Fall Diver, Mass., burned and twenty-three lives lost.
24. The Committee of Seventy Publish their address.
26. Rifle match between the Irish and American Riflemen at Creedmoor.
27. Frightful typhoon at Hong Kong.
28. Severe storm at Charlestoa, S. C.
30. Perkins tragedy in Cincinnati.

OCTOBER.

1. Grand Hotel, Saratoga, burned.
2. Insurrection at Buenos Ayres.
4. Arrest of Count Von Arnim.
6. Riot at election in England.
7. Hon. Thomas Talbot nominated for Governor of Massachusetts, at Worcester, by the Republicans.
9. Severe battle at Navarre, Spain.
13. Elections in Ohio, Indiana, Arkansas, West Virginia, Nebraska and Dakota Democratic gains. Chattanooga Carpet-baggers' Convention meets at Chattanooga
14. Reunion of the Army of the Tennessee held at Springfield, Ills.
15. Birth of a son to the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh. Prof. Donaldson and four journalists make a balloon ascension. Large fire at Montreal. Judge Brady refuses the motion to correct the record in the Tweed case.
20. Terrible gale on the coast of England. Marriage of Col. Fred. Grant.
21. Reunion of the Army of the James in New York. Large fire in the Indiana woods.
22. Dr. Jenner resigns the Superintendency of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home.
24. Moon eclipsed.
26. Bayonet rule established in Louisiana. Marshal Bazaine arrives in London.
28. Mill fire at Chester, England. Ten operatives burned to death.
29. Great fire at Greenclastle, Indiana. Town almost destroyed by fire.
30. Forest fires in the Ohio woods.
31. Death of Ex Governor Throop, of New York.

NOVEMBER.

1. Irun invested by the Carlists.
3. November elections. Demacrats sweep the country.
4. Bombardment of Irun begun,
6. Carlists fire petroleum shells into Irun. Columbus, Ky., on fire.
7. Theft of Murillo's great painting from the Cathedral at Seville. Schilling murder in Cincinnati.
8. The siege of Irun raised.
10. Steamer King Leopold lost at sea, together with twenty lives. Death of Thomas Miller, the poet.
14. Governor Garland, of Arkansas, after Smith, the pretender.
15. The Carlists again besiege Irun.
16. Severe storm in Cuba. Starvation and suffering by the Nebraska grasshopper victims.
19. The Carlists shoot thirty-seven prisoners. Death of Tom Hood, Jun.
22. Republican successes in France.
23. Italian Parliament convened. Heavy storm throughout the United States and Canada.
29. Great storm on the east coast of Scotland.
30. Death of Mayor Havemeyer, of New York City.

DECEMBER.

1. Abolition of slavery in Ashantee. Ohio Legislature meets in adjourned session.
2. Death of General Robert O. Tyler.
3. End of the Argentine rebellion.
4. Coasting steamer Thos. Brooks lost at sea with thirty people on board.
7. Congress meets. Negroes attack Vicksburg.
8. Anarchy at Vicksburg. End of the Safe Burglary fiasco.
9. Heavy gale on the English coast; damage to shipping great.
12. King Kalakaua, of the Sandwich Islands, arrives in Washington.
14. Anarchy in New Orleans growing out of dissatisfaction with the work of the Returning Board.
15. Serious fires in Boston.
16. Severe storm in the Bay of Biscay.
17. Repeal of the Metropolitan Police bill. Steamship Japan burned at sea.
18. Formal reception of King Kalakaua at Washington.
19 Von Arnim sentenced to three months' imprisonment.
20. Surrender of the noted bandit, Garcia.
21. Terrific powder explosion at Constantinople.
22 The Committee of Seventy issue an address to the people of the United States. Sherman Finance bill passed by the Senate.
25. Christmas—Terrible railroad accident near Woostock, England; twenty-one lives lost.
26. Death of General Leslie at New York. Great battle at Lapverde, Argentine Republic.
27. Ex Governor Warmoth, of Louisiana, stabs and kills, in self-defense, Mr. D. C. Byerly, of the New Orleans Bulletin. Massacre of the crew of the cutter Lapwing at Santa Cruz.
28 News of the burning of the Cospatrick at sea; four hundred and seventy-four lives lost.
29. Gen. Sheridan goes to Louisiana accompanied by his staff.
30. The Louisiana Investigating Committee of Congress begin their labors at New Orleans.
31. Alphonso XII declared King of Spain by Serrano and the Ministry.

SPAIN.

PRINCE ALPHONSO PROCLAIMED KING.

PARIS, December 31.—Additional dispatches from Spain state that Prince Alfonso has been invited to visit the army of the north. The ships in the harbor of Santandor, have hoisted the royal flag. Marshal Serano acquiesces.

The Minister of the Interior has sent the following dispatch to the Governors of the Provinces:

Alfonso Twelfth has been unanimously proclaimed king by the nation, the army and ministry. A regency has been formed under the Presidency of Canovas Delcastilo without a port folio. We hope your patriotism will induce you to firmly maintain the great interests confided to you. The Alfonsists consider that Carlism has received the death blow.

Ex-Queen Isabella has received the following dispatch: All the towns have responded enthusiastically to the proclamation.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, December 31.—At eleven o'clock the Congressional Committee re assembled in the room of the United States Circuit Court, a large number of spectators being present. The first witness called was Gen. F. N. Ogden, who said, "I am the commanding officer of the White League in this city. The object and purposes of the White League are clearly defined in the constitution. (The constitution was here submitted and read.) Our organization is simply for defensive purposes. The condition of affairs in Louisiana called for such an organization; it was established in July, 1874; we called it White League because we could only rely upon white people in our condition with political officers; we have nothing to do in the city of New Orleans; our roll will call from 2,500 to 2,800 men; I have organized out of these, two regiments of infantry and one of artillery; we have officers for these regiments; Gov. Penn authorized men to organize a militia when he was acting Governor; I was under Gov. Penn's orders on the 14th of September; some of the organizations now are armed; I can't say how much, as I have not received my reports; we have no artillery only what we made ourselves for the 14th of September; some of the arms captured on the 14th of September were captured by parties outside of my command; those immediately under my command took none of the captured guns, some of those outside parties who took guns have since reported and claim to be members of the White League; I don't know the strength of the League in the parishes.

Mr. Phelps—Immediately on the organization of the League, it assumed a military character; we had no armory; the guns had by the Crescent City White League were obtained by themselves; we have had very irregular meetings since the 14th of September; we have other companies who I see meet often; I issued no orders since the 14th of September regarding drill; officers of the company attend to that; I sometimes was present at a drill; we have no armories that I know of; the League have not met lately for discussion; the last meeting was about two weeks ago; I then called a meeting of the Crescent City White League Club; the meeting was to get funds to pay the expenses of a procession held after the election; we also passed resolutions of non-interference with the Returning Club; this club was really the only club of the League organization; our club has taken no particular steps since the 14th of September; we passed no resolutions hinting any member to discharge a negro who voted the Republican ticket; we had no pledge that anybody should vote any particular ticket; before the election I summoned my staff and a few other gentlemen to take steps to police the city on the 2nd of November; I divided my command into three divisions, one under command of Col. Behan, another under Col. Glynn and a third under Major Blank. They were to place fifteen men near each poll to prevent disturbances; I did this because I was told measures would be taken to create a quarrel; the leagues in the State are not under my command, though I believe they would obey me if I issued orders; there is no central or federal organization; I believe a league existed in one of the northern parishes of the State before New Orleans, I don't know that any Republican is a member of our club; a gentleman who was in the Federal army fell with us on the 14th of September.

GREAT DEPRESSION IN BUSINESS

New Orleans is not as prosperous in business as heretofore; the decline of prosperity in New Orleans is owing to our administrations; some of our trade with Texas has been taken away by St. Louis; don't know whether the loss of our Texas trade is the cause of the decline; my men informed me that many colored men voted the Conservative ticket at the election; many men came to me for protection from Republicans after the election and I gave it to them.

To Mr. Potter—I put out the men on election day to prevent disturbances, as anything of the kind would be construed into intimidation; the organization grew out of the condition of affairs here; our people were in terror of the metropolitan police who committed outrages, and were sent out into the parishes to execute orders of the usurpation; the Metropolitan Brigade were all armed; they turned out on the streets and drilled with arms; there was

A BLACK LEAGUE

but never saw it.

To Mr. Foster—On the 14th of September we went out on the streets to get arms belonging to us that were on board a ship; the police were on the levee, and as we were going to get arms I was informed of the advance of the police; then I formed my line of battle; the White League was not an organization for the purpose of helping the Democratic party; we helped both parties in preserving peace; the meeting held that day demanded the abdication of the government; I was acting in concert with the people; one of the purposes of organization on the morning of the 14th was to get these arms; the League did not know my purposes; I acted not with the Committee of Seventy; my purpose on that morning was not a peaceful one.

To Mr. Potter—We surrendered the State House to Colonel Brook; during Penn's Governorship the city was perfectly quiet; politics are pretty much divided on the color line; we made efforts to gain over some of the colored votes but used no intimidations; if the Federal Government had not interfered, we would have had perfect quiet here; during the few days of the Penn Government I don't believe it would have been prudent for a man to express sympathy with the Kellogg Government on account of the excitement. General Ogden was asked on the conclusion of his evidence by Mr. Potter to furnish the names of the negroes who called on him for protection which he did.

NEW ORLEANS, January 1.—The Congressional Committee reassembled to-day, when the following testimony was elicited:

State Senator Stamps testified that he knew of no intimidation except threats of non-employment; some of the colored men were told if they did not turn in the registration papers to the Democratic Commissioners they would be discharged; that form of intimidation did not enable them to carry this district; thinks about two hundred voted the Democratic ticket; has talked with about twenty five of the two hundred since the election; about five hundred whites voted the Republican ticket; white men could not vote the Republican ticket without being ostracised, called a nigger and anything else but a respectable gentleman.

ORIGINAL REGISTRATION PAPERS CONCEALED.

The general construction of the election law in his district was that any one who got rid of his registration papers could get a duplicate; that was the custom with them.

Cross-question—The applicant had to swear the original was lost; there is no secret organization of colored people; have better opportunity for knowing than any other colored man; know of no cause of intimidation except the threat to discharge; some whites went with their servants to the polls and saw that they voted the Conservative ticket; the colored people feared assassination by the White League; he had such fears himself and did not go out as much as he would; did not recollect any particular person who had threatened to discharge any one who voted the Republican ticket; Charles Hodges, candidate for Mayor of Kenverville, said in a speech that if the colored people in his employ did not vote the Conservative ticket, they could after the election seek employment elsewhere.

EFFECT OF THE RECENT REVOLUTION.

The effect of the Fourteenth of Septembe was that the colored people felt unsafe, deterred them from registering from fear of being assassinated; don't think there were many, not more than fifty or sixty in the Carrollton district who did not register.

NO INTIMIDATION BY THE WHITE LEAGUE.

Don't know of any one being attscked on his way to register by reason of the White League; he assured the people of his district that they would be protected if they would come out and vote; a few days before the election, confidence was somewhat restored and several colored men who had not registered asked him if they could not vote on their old papers, they having failed to register; he told them they could vote on old papers; think there were about fifty or sixty in this fix.

TESTIMONY OF DR. SULLIVAN.

J. B. Sullivan, of Rapides testified that he spent the summer in the parish of Rapides; saw no evidence of intimidation, the colored people on his plantation and those adjoining came to him there for several reasons among others misapplication of the school fund, they, the negroes, would at this election vote the Conservative ticket; heard of no efforts at intimidation except what was told him by Governor Wells; he is an old line Whig; never voted the Democratic ticket in his life; continued to vote for Henry Clay as long as he was on the top of the ground; was a Union man during the war; was arrested by Confederates and thrown into prison with three hundred negroes and Jay Hawkers, covered with vermin of the most disgusting nature; his nephew, who had all his life been a Democrat was a candidate during the late election on the Republican ticket, but was not elected; had never made any effort to influence the colored men on his place to vote for the Conservatives; did not know of his neighbors taking any such steps; the colored people became dissatified with the Republican party because of the bad local government and the failure of the Freedmen's Savings Institutions throughout the country; it was understood among them that all their savings had been swept away by this failure.

TESTIMONY OF A TAX COLLECTOR.

Michael Legnas, a tax collector of Rapraides parish, testified as follows: Don't know of any unusual efforts being made to get the negroes to vote the Conservative ticket; heard of no intimidation; heard no colored person say he had been threatened with discharge on account of voting the Republican ticket; heard nor knew of nothing but a friendly feeling between the blacks and whites; did not vote himself, and for that reason did not interfere in such matters; told Mr. Kelso they were going to make arrests; that Mr. Kelso was one of the suspected persons and that if such was the case he had better get away; it was reported that the Federal troops were to make arrests generally throughout the parish; did not vote because he did want to; have been an old line Whig; sometimes collect two-thirds of the taxes; one year paid in about $30,000; only collected about one-half of the assessments; know that there are Republicans in that parish;

NEVER HEARD OF ANY COERCION

being used to induce the Clerk of the Court to sign election returns; the McEnery officers, sheriff and clerk, took charge on the 19th of September and held on till the election, when the Kellogg officials were reinstated; the McEnery recorder still holds his office in that parish; knew only one effort to raise money in Rapides for Grant parish prisoners that was unsuccessful.

ALL FREE TO EXERCISE THEIR POLITICAL RIGHTS IN RAPIDES PARISH.

Believed any honest man who attended to his business and let other people's alone could live in Rapides parish and exercise his political rights without regard to party; a son of Matt. Wells is Clerk of the Court; couldn't say that Wells was reinstated for the purpose of signing election returns to make them legal; think he was reinstated but a short while before he signed election returns; saw him sign them; the McEnery Recorder holds his office, but told me he was willing to surrender it when called upon to do so; it don't pay anything. (Laughter.)

Mr. Potter remarked that probably the accounts for the place not having been demanded of the McEneryites, John M. Barrett, clerk for the tax collector of Rapides parish was called and testified as follows: knew of no intimidation in any shape; have not heard of any complaint about the conduct of the election; a great

MANY COLORED PEOPLE VOTED THE CONSERVATIVE TICKET.

Think the colored people voted the Conservative ticket because of dissatisfaction with the school board; they collect about two-thirds of the taxes; no more are collected because the people are not able to pay; no one in his parish would bury property at the tax sales; no one was compelled to leave the parish on account of his politics; am a Conservative myself; heard some talk about intimidation by threats to discharge negroes, but know of no case; have not heard that any one was discharged for voting the Republican ticket.

TESTIMONY OF A LEGISLATIVE CANDIDATE.

Joseph Connaughton, (colored) candidate for the Legislature from Rapides parish, testified as follows: A body of men riding about over the county calling themselves the White League was what was reported; never saw them myself; they intimidated voters by threatening to discharge the colored people if they voted the Republican ticket; not more than twenty-five or fifty colored men voted the Democratic ticket; not more than five or six were Democrats from choice; there were five or six hundred colored persons who did not vote because of intimidation; the Caucasian organization in Alexandria threatened the lives of all leading Republicans; know of no Conservative meeting in Alexandria endorsing the Grant parish massacre; the Caucasians made threats after, not before the election; he was intimidated and they could not for the reason of intimidation organize the Republican party in the parish; did not hear any threats of discharge himself; gave no notice that he intended to contest the election, but told Mr. McAnus four days after the election that he would contest; never told any one positively he would not contest; there were about fifty colored votes in the parish polled against him of the two hundred who voted; a threat was made that if he took his seat in the Legislature he would be killed, but he did not fear such result; did not believe they would kill him; Mr. Guiger told him if he didn't leave Alexandria he would be killed; nobody else said anything of the kind to him; some of the mounted White Leaguers came up to him and told Delacy that he (Delacy) had been arousing the colored men and raising the devil; if he didn't stop it, they would get rid of him; the majority against him was about three hundred but he has been counted in by the Returning Board; could count a few white men, Germans and Jews in Alexandria who didn't vote for him because of intimidation.

TESTIMONY OF A PLANTER.

Benjamin Cooper, of Rapides parish, a planter, eight miles from Alexandria, testified that he never saw any White Leaguers in his neighborhood; never heard of any except in New Orleans; when asked to explain the reasons why negroes voted the Conservative ticket, he said:

WHY NEGROES VOTED THE CONSERVATIVE TICKET.

A few days before the election a colored preacher made a speech, telling the colored people that about $10,000 of the school fund had been deposited in the Freedmen's Saving Bank at New Orleans and the bank had bursted; this produced great dissatisfactios among the colored people, and after that about forty of them told him they were going to vote with him.

CORRUPTIONS OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY THE CAUSE.

He told them he didn't think they could worst themselves much; that if the Conservatives didn't do better than the Republicans they could return to their old party; knew of no intimidation before the election; made no effort other than before mentioned to secure colored votes for the Conservatives. At noon the Committee adjourned, to meet at the St. Charles Hotel at eight o'clock this evening.

NEW ORLEANS, January 2.—The Congressional Committee met at eleven o'clock at the Custom House.

SECRETARY OF THE RETURNING BOARD DIVULGES.

Chas. S. Abell, Secretary of the Returning Board was the first witness called. Was elected Secretary at the third meeting of the board; all papers with the exception of the minutes were handed over to the Secretary of State on the adjournment of the board; all the evidence taken by the board was written; no papers sent to the board have disappeared.

LOOSE MANNER OF KEEPING THE MINUTES—MOST IMPORTANT MATTERS LEFT UNRECORDED.

Mr. Phelps—What was the action of the board when protests were presented? Ans.—The board generally counted the returns to which such protests had reference and then left them for consideration Papers were neglected without any entry being made on the minutes, nor was there any mention made in the minutes of such changes as were made in the returns by the board; the conclusions or decisions were arrived at in executive session and were not placed on the minutes; there is no record extant showing these changes, the only way to arrive at it being to compare the original returns made by the supervisors with the statements published or promulgated by the board, there was evidence filed in the case of the parish of Rapides; at the suggestion of the committee it was agreed to produce the tally sheets and the supervisors returns and all papers in cases of the parishes of Iberia and Rapides; also, the journal wherein compiled statements were promulgated.

NEGROES TIRED OF EXISTING EVILS.

C. Provoste was the next witness called to prove the existence of colored clubs who took action against the Republican party in the late election. There was a large club in the Second ward, all colored, who co-operated with the Conservatives because they were tired of existing evils; this club voted the Conservative ticket to nearly its full strength and voted the ticket openly.

George Duprez testified that there was an organized colored club in the Third ward; at the poll where this club voted, which was a negro club exclusively, over three hundred votes were cast, making a majority at the election for the Conservatives of 127.

OBJECT OF THE WHITE LEAGUE.

Thomas Suffragans was next called—Am a White Leaguer and am the captain of a company; the object of the Order was to oppose such organizations as Republicans had formed, to meet uniawful aggression of the Metropolitan Brigade, etc.; the White League had made no preparations to take action next Monday.

L. B. Jenks testified—Was at the Convention in Baton Rouge; voted the Fusion ticket in 1872 with one exception, that is voted for Kellogg instead of McEnery; heard McEnery's speech in Baton Rouge, which was extremely partisan; he advocated, in the event of the people electing their candidates, that they (the people) should occupy the city and see that they got their seats in the General Assembly; McEnery also spoke on one occasion at a varieties theatre in about the same strain; Mr. Marr also spoke at the varieties; his speech was like that of McEnery's in tone and temper.

A SIGNIFICANT CONFESSION.

A. B. Levissee testified—Reside in Caddo parish; a man who votes the Radical ticket in Caddo parish is ostracised. He was asked by Mr. Potter if he was elected to the Legislature, to which he replied: "I was returned a member by the Returning Board, but was not by the popular vote."

GREAT DEPRESSION OF BUSINESS IN NEW ORLEANS.

Joseph Bowling testified—Am a merchant; touching the commercial condition of New Orleans, witness said it was much depressed; persons were afraid to enter upon any character of enterprise; he attributed this to the exorbitant taxes that has existed.

BUSINESS HOUSES OFFERED FOR RENT UPON PAYMENT OF TAXES BUT FIND NO TAKERS.

This depression is evident in one particular by the great number of business houses now offered for rent; some houses are offered by the owners to such persons as will take them, pay the taxes and keep the houses in repair, and frequently there are no takers even on these terms.

REVIVAL OF BUSINESS DURING PENN'S ADMINISTRATION.

Was here on the 14th of September. The feeling of the business community after that event, that is when it was supposed the people's government had been established, was buoyant, a revival of business was anticipated; there is an extended desire on the part of the people to leave Louisiana because of the existing state of affairs.

WHOLESALE PARDONING OF CRIMINALS BY THE USURPER.

Mr. Potter wanted to know if Governor Kellogg had not been in the habit of pardoning criminals by wholesale and if murders, etc. were perpetrated and lawlessness existed, if this wholesale pardoning was not to some extent the cause of it? Witness heard it reported, saw it in the newspapers that many criminals had been pardoned; thought the pardoning had a tendency to encourage crime.

A letter was here read from Governor Kellogg, stating that he had been informed that the Committee had determined not to include in their investigation the election of 1872, and asking them to extend their investigation to that election.

A number of witnesses were further examined to prove the great depression of business, and the great tumble in value of real estate.

HOW KELLOGG DISPLAYS HIS LIBERALITY.

J. M. Texas testified—Gov. Kellogg has again and again broken his word—take, for instance, the Shreveport affair; it has never been disproved that he subscribed one thousand dollars, and paid it out of the public money.

Mr. Foster—Was the subscription made as Governor or as a personal subscriber? Ans.—As a personal subscriber; he has gone back on his assurances to the citizens; he states that he has reduced taxation which is not so; I won't say anything against Mr. Field, as I do not know him.

Mr. Foster—How about the State Auditor? Ans.—Well, he had some dealings with the Young Men's Christian Association, which caused him to leave it; he has assumed an authority clearly outside of his powers; Mr. Lowell was a postmaster and a defaulter.

The venerable Bishop Wilmer was the next witness examined, and gave a most startling account of the prevalence of crime—murder, robberies, etc., were fearfully prevalent. All this was owing to bad government, corruption of Radical officials and that juries selected were on the side of crime.

The affidavits on the Rapides case were brought in and handed over to the clerk for epitonizing, previous to examination.

Mr. Zacharie—I would say that this is the first time time I have seen this affidavit of Mr. Wells. It was not among the papers before the Board went into executive session. It was on this ex-parte affidavit of Mr. Wells that the parish of Rapides was thrown out. The document was surreptitiously inserted. The Board said no evidence should be filed after their adjournment.

Mr. Zacharie's protest was entered upon the records.

Mr. Ray—I wrote the affidavit for Governor Wells.

AN EDITOR OPPOSED TO TYRANNY.

Mr. Leonard, proprietor of the Shreveport Times, was the next witness, and the edition of his paper for the 29th of November was shown him, and he was asked if a certain article in it represented the tone of the paper. He said that the spirit of a paper could not be ascertained by reading a single article. When asked if he endorsed the Times in its advice to do away with obnoxious men who were not legally elected but returned by the Board, he answered "that he was opposed to tyranny."

A COMMISSIONER MAKES HIMSELF SCARCE—A POLL THROWN OUT IN CONSEQUENCE.

Mr. Schuing stated that poll No. 1 in Iberia Parish was thrown out under the following circumstances: The boxes were to be handed in at six o'clock P. M. At five o'clock Mr. Dumartrail, United States Supervisor took the box to the Commissioner's house and to his store, looked for him in every direction and only found him at eight o'clock when he would not receive the box. The whole result of the election in that parish was changed by this.

NEGROES VOTE THE CONSERVATIVE TICKET TO "SUSTAIN THE COUNTRY."

Mr. Demarget (colored) testified—Am a butcher in Iberia parish; belonged to a Democratic club; saw twenty-six colored men vote the Conservative ticket.

Henry Wagoner (colored) from Iberville, stated he thought it his duty to sustain the country, so he voted the Democratic ticket.

John Barnes (colored) from the same parish also went with the Conservatives and said he voted just as he pleased.

Martin Ulger (colored) of Iberville, remarked that he put in a White League ticket and belongs to that organization.

James Taylor (colored) of New Orleans, said he is President of a Colored Democratic Club of 138 members. One of his men was arrested on election day on a frivolous charge and taken to the station house. Taylor went to inquire after him and was himself incarcerated till the next morning; said he was once in the Republican party, but that on the principle of leaving a sinking ship, he left.

Henry Keys (colored) of Locbienne, stated that he was elected on

THE COURTS.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

W. M. Fleming, charged by Nicholas Hanover with assault and battery, was allowed a nolle pros.

James Bennett was tried for false pretense in selling, as a singer, a canary that refused to carry out the contract. James was acquitted but ordered to pay costs.

J. W. Reynolds plead guilty to a charge of false pretense.

Thomas and Patrick Holehelf were tried and acquitted of a charge of assault and battery, Fitz Marathew prosecutor.

Thomas Malone, charged with larceny was acquitted.

James Murphy, charged with the same offense was acquitted.

Joseph Bay having plead nolle contendere to a charge of assault and battery preferred by Andrew Smith, was fined $25 00 and costs.

Court of Common Pleas—No. 1 Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

In the case of John Ripper vs. Isaac Crown, an action for wages, a judgment of non suit was entered.

Marshal Bros & Co. vs. Thomas Carroon. an action for liquors sold. Verdict for plaintiffs for $290 42.

John Ward vs. Peter Shaffer et al. Petition presented and rule granted to show cause why the lien in the case should not be stricken off--meantime, proceedings stayed.

Joseph M. Millard vs Clara B. Millard. Petition in divorce filed by the plaintiff, on grounds of adultery, and subpoena awarded. The parties were divorced once before, and were again married.

B. A. Buerkle vs. W. Cimiotti. Juror withdrawn and case settled. This was an action for rent.

James Watterson vs. the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company; an action for damages for lands seized by the defendant on trial.

Margaret Snyder filed a petition to secure to her, her separate earnings.

James Watson vs. A. Cowley; an action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $827 74

R. B. Petty vs. A. Cowley; an action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $286 53.

Ellen Connell vs. J. R. Foster & Co., on trial. The plaintiff in this case subscribed for a Bible, which was to be delivered by the defendants in thirty-two parts to be paid for at fifty cents per part. A number of these were delivered by dedendants' agent and they were paid for by the plaintiff. The remainder of the installments were not delivered and the suit is brought to recover the book which plaintiff claims she is entitled to.

Court of Common Pleas—No. 2 Judges Ewing and White.

In the case of Robert Gribban vs. Robert Henderson, the jury found for plaintiff for $339 23.

The case of P. Blattan vs. Nation Trust Company, an action to recover moneys deposited with the defendant, is still on trial.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Felix Beck, bankrupt, of Cambria county. The assignees return to order for the sale of certain real estate was presented and filed, subject to exceptions within ten days.

Mr. R. Porter, bankrupt of Pittsburgh. The report of register Harper, recommending the payment of $114 to Andrew R. Sloan for certain rents due, was presented and "confirmed absolute."

United States vs. Aaron Smith, late lieutenant in the Fifty-first New York State Volunteers, the defendant was granted twenty days wherein to file his affidavit of defence. This was a case where a soldier in the United States is alleged to have drawn his pay twice, in the months of May and June 1865. The amount in dispute is $282 88.

Rowland Cox Esq., of New York City, was on motion of Wm. Bakewell, Esq., admitted to practice at the bar of the U. S. Court.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

The case of John Klein, charged with aggravated assault and battery, was compromised.

Patrick Woolehelf was convicted of assault and battery on Fitz Merathew and Thomas Woolehelf was acquitted.

Mary Stahlder was convicted of larceny charged by Julia A. Boswell.

A nolle pros. was allowed in the case of Margaret Lewis, indicted for assault and battery, on oath of Ann Markham.

Mary Dilly is on trial on a charge of receiving stolen goods.

Court of Common Pleas' No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

Sarah W. Taylor vs. Edward Bailey; action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $105.

The case of James Watterson vs. the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company is still on trial.

Dr. Charles Emerling vs. L. Heilbrower; an action to recover for professional services rendered. Verdict for plaintiff for $113 20.

Louis Wolff vs. S. Beckman. Judgment was rendered against garnishee, the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, for the sum of $112 53.

The jury found for plaintiff for fifteen dollars in the case of Margaret Clowes, administratrix of James Charleston, deceased, vs. George Charleston and Jos. Charleston. This was an action of trover and conversion of a watch.

In the case of the Commonwealth ex rel. vs. Cora J. Ahl, Fannie V. Ahl and D. W. Ahl, children of the defendant, were brought into Court on a writ of habeas corpus, and the hearing was continued until Saturday, January 16th.

Edward Trethy vs. Wm. Blakely and William A. Sipe; an action to recover for repairing offices, the defendants alleging that the work was improperly done. Jury out.

Court of Common Pleas—No. 2 Judges Ewing and White.

Kiilinberg & Leonard vs. Sands & Reineman; action on a book account for goods sold and delivered. Defendants allege that some of the packages were short and the others damaged. Juror withdrawn and the defendants confessed judgment for $2,995 49.

First National Bank, of Huntingdon, vs Josiah Reamer, an action on a draft, the jury, under instructions, found for plaintiff for $5,291 53.

The case of Blattan vs. Nation Trust Company, was set aside until this morning.

The case of the North American Oil Company, for use, vs. the Ardesco Oil Company is on trial. The action is to recover damages for an alleged breach of covenant.

The case of Wm. Johnson vs. Oliver Ferron, executor of John W. Johnston, was referred, by agreement of counsel, to James W. Hall, Esq., as arbitrator.

U4S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the case of the Citizen's Bank and the Titusville Savings Bank, of Titusville, an argument was had on the motion for an injunction against certain execution creditors. Argued by Messrs. Seely and Harris for injunction, and Messrs. Acheson; Purviance and Brawly and Chester, contra. Restraining order was dissolved so far as it effected the individual property of the stockholders, and continued so far as it effects the partnership property.

Blackmore & Nelson, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. The argument on the motion for injunction to restrain certain execution creditors was continued until the thirteenth inst.

Steele & Co. bankrupts, Crawford county. Application for compensation for attorney for soliciting creditors, &c., was referred to Register Shaffer for examination and report.

United States vs. one hundred and thirty-five packages of medicine owned by David Crawford. On motion of United States Attorney Reed a decree of forfeiture was entered.

TESTAMENTARY.

GRIMROD.

The will of Rebecca Grimrod, late of this city, was on Monday filed in the Register' office She bequeaths to her sister Eliza Wells $100; to Chas. H. Gledhill $1,000; to Caroline Binghall her wearing apparrel, and the balance of her property to her grandson George Gledhill Grimrod. Jos. Spencer is appointed executor. The will is dated June 9, 1873.

COLE.

George Cole's will was also filed. He leaves his wife what household effects she may need, and an allowance of $600 per annum; to his daughter Caroline Onstott a farm in Beaver county; to his daughter Henrietta two houses and lots and a vacant lot on North Common, Allegheny; to his son William a house and lot on Federal street, Allegheny, and fifty acres of land in Robinson township; his daughter Henrietta and his son William inherit the balance of the estate.

CAMPBELL.

Alex. Campbell, of Indiana township after providing for the comfort of his wife, divides his farm between his sons Hugh and Robert; to his wife he gives $1,000 in trust to be divided between his five daughters. After naming various other legatees who receive different sums, the decedent names John Henderson and Robert Campbell executors. The instrument is dated October 26th, 1874.

TAYLOR.

The will of Ann Taylor, of Allegheny City, was probated. She divides her property between her children and those of Samuel Watts. William Peoples is appointed executor. The will is dated January 3, 1874

DAVIS.

The will of John P. Davis, of Allegheny City, was the last presented. He leaves all his property to his wife who is appointed executrix. The will is dated November 18, 1874.

FIRE IN ALLEGHENY.

REID'S BREWERY DESTROYED—SUPPOSED TO BE THE WORK OF AN INCENDIARY—TWO MEN INJURED.

Allegheny so far takes the lead in fires for 1875. Between one and two o'clock Monday flames were discovered issuing from Heid's brewery at the head of East Ohio street. An alarm was sounded but before the firemen reached the locality the flames had gained such headway that nothing could be done but save surrounding property. The origin of the fire is unknown, but from the facts that the flames burst out at the same time in several places, and that the building was unoccupied, it is believed to have been set on fire. The building was old and not very valuable, the principal loss being the machinery. The firemen experienced great difficulty in getting their work in on the building, owing to the complicated manner in which it was constructed; the great distance from the fire plugs, and the intense cold which formed a coating of ice upon the ladders, making it difficult to handle the hose. Conrad Wolpert was struck on the head by a nozzle, while trying to carry the hose up a ladder and severely cut thereby. A spectator named Rudolph was also severely injured by a beer hogshead rolling over him. There is said to be about $8,000 insurance on the building. The loss will probably be between five and six thousand dollars. The property was insured in the Lycoming and Allemania.

ORTWEIN'S CASE.

HIS SENTENCE AFFIRMED BY THE SUPREME COURT.

Upon the opening of the Supreme Court in Philadelphia Monday, Chief Justice Agnew delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of Ernest Ortwein, convicted of the murder of the Hamnett family last spring:

In the opinion the Court say that a jury before finding the fact of insanity specially, must be satisfied of it by evidence. A reasonable doubt of the fact of insanity cannot, therefore, be a true basis of the finding of it as a fact and as a ground of acquittal and of legal custody. To doubt one's sanity is not necessarily to be convinced of his insanity; but if the evidence clearly establishes the killing by the prisoner purposely, with a deadly weapon, an illegal homicide of some kind is established, and the burden then falls upon the prisoner and not on the Commonwealth, that it was excusable as an act of insanity or of self-defense. If, then, his extenuation is in doubt, he cannot be acquitted of all crime, but must be convicted of homicide in some one of its grades. After reviewing the case at some length, the Court affirmed the sentence.

POULTRY EXHIBITION.

The annual exhibition of the Western Pennsylvania Poultry Society will be held at Old City Hall, commencing on Wednesday January 13th, and closing one week later. An unusually fine display of fancy pigeons, song cage and ornamental birds, dogs and pet animals of all kinds is expected. The managers have been very liberal in the premiums this year, between two and three thousand dollars having been offered. Among these liberal premiums we may notice that fifty dollars is offered for the best trio of light Brahmas, young or old. Some two hundred dollars will also be given for dogs. A fine display of trout, bass and other fish from three days to three years old will also be made by Mr. Fred Mather, of New York. Enteries will be received until January 9th by A. A. Miller, Corresponding Secretary, at Market Clerk's office, Old City Hall.

DEAFNESS AND POLYPUS OF THE EAR CURED BY DR. SADLER.

My son had a creamy looking discharge from his right ear for four years, and become quite deaf, from what cause he could not find out until consulting Dr. Sadler, oculist and aurist, 164 Fourth avenue, who told us it was "raspberry polypus," and must be removed. This he did, and treated it until it was healed and the hearing restored, so that my son can detect no difference in the hearing in it and the sound ear. He can be conferred with by those with ear troubles, at Moore & Nesbit's printing house, No. 122 Fifth avenue. ROBERT MILLER,
No. 10 Peach alley, Pittsburgh.

OBITUARY.

FARRER.

Yesterday morning Judge John Farrer of Washington county, Republican Assemblyman elect from Washington county, died at his residence of typhoid fever. Deceased was at one time Associate Judge of Washington county, where he was held in high estimation. His death leaves a vacancy which must be filled by a special election.

BORELAND.

R. D. Boreland, Esq., advertising agent of the Pittsburgh and Connelisville Rail road died at his residence on Pike street last evening from inflamation of the bowels. Mr. Boreland was a young man, only twenty-seven years of age and was highly esteemed both by his acquaintances and the company by whom he was employed.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

N. Holmes & Sons, Bankers, No. 57 Market street furnish the following quotations of bonds and stock from the latest advices by telegraph:

BONDS.

Gold	112¼
U. S. Sixes, 1881	118¾
U. S. Sixes, 1881 (coupons)	118¾
Five-Twenties, 1862	116¾
Five-Twenties, 1864	117¼
Five-Twenties, 1865	117¾
Five-Twenties, 1865 (new issue)	118¾
Five-Twenties, 1867	118¾
Five-Twenties, 1867 (registered)	118¾
Five-Twenties, 1868 (coupons)	119¾
Ten-Forties	115
Ten-Forties (coupons)	117¾
Currency Sixes	123½
Now Five Per Cents	

STOCKS.

Western Union	77¾
Adams Express	90
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	92
American Express	59¼
United States Express	53¾
Pacific Mail	104
New York Central	98⅝
Erie	14⅞
Harlem	127¾
Harlem preferred	135
Michigan Central	91⅛
Michigan Southern	80¾
Union Pacific	100¾
Illinois Central	93¼
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	46¾
Northwestern	61¾
Northwestern preferred	102
Rock Island	98¾
Fort Wayne	141
Chicago and Alton	101¾
Ohio and Mississippi	31⅜
C. C. and I. C.	8¾

CLOSING QUOTATIONS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 6.—Following are the closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

STOCKS.

Canton	50
Western Union Telegraph	78⅝
Quick Silver	39
Adams Express	98
Fargo	78½
American Express	62
United States Express	54
Pacific Mail	33⅝
New York Central	101¾
Erie	15
Erie preferred	51
Harlem	127¾
Harlem preferred	135
Michigan Central	91½
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago	98⅝
Northwestern common	83½
Northwestern preferred	61¾
Rock Island	102½
New Jersey Central	105⅝
St. Paul	18¾
St. Paul preferred	58¾
Toledo and Wabash	19
Toledo and Wabash preferred	30⅝
Fort Wayne	142
Terre Haute	7
Terre Haute preferred	23½
B. H. and E.	
Chicago and Alton	104¾
Chicago and Alton preferred	109
Ohio and Mississippi	31¾
Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati	97
Burlington and Quincy	109½
Lake Shore	77¾
Panama	85½
Illinois Central	100⅝
Union Pacific	96¼
Central Pacific	93⅝
Union	80
Hartford and Erie	
Delaware & Lackawana	106¾

THE MARKETS.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST,
January 7, 1875.

REMARKS—Trade continues to move along slowly presenting but few changes worthy of special mention; as known for some time past trade has not been very active, the sales being mainly confined to the wants of the home trade; buyers either have but little confidence in the present prices or are disposed to wait and take the chances; hence we have no large sales to record; the general impression among them that ought to know is that trade will revive before the end of the current month; it will give us great pleasure to note the same when that event takes place. Game continues very plenty and at prices that are very reasonable; but still for all that people generally want their beef steak. Flour—We have to note a quiet market without any particular change to note; buyers are taking hold sparingly, merely to meet their current wants; the mills are well supplied with wheat and are engaged in manufacturing a very fine article of flour. Bacon remains steady with a good trade demand; prices have undergone no change, although the tendency is in that direction. Butter is dull; prices are weak and lower figures prevails to a lower extent. Cheese is dull but no lower.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last report:

Flour, bbls	1,178	Apples, bbls	40
Oats, sks	180	Butter, pkgs	48
Wheat, sks	850	Hay, bales	395
Rye, sks	53	Corn, sks	153
Barley, sks	340	Bacon, pks	1,247
Bacon, tcs	395	Potatoes, bush	393

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted. From store the usual advance is obtained:

APPLE BUTTER—The market was steady with a good trade demand; prices have undergone no change for some time; the rates are 50, 55@60c per gallon, the latter for choice lots; the receipts are increasing.

ASHES—Dealers report the demand as improving; the following are the card rates: Soda ash, common 3½c; refined do 4½c; pots 8@8½c; pearls 9c; black lead 4c; flour spar 1¾c; nitrate soda 3½c per lb.

APPLES—We have to report a dull market; the supply exceeds the demand, hence prices are weak and very unsatisfactory, ranging all; the way from $1 50, 2 00 @2 50 per bbl.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—The supply keeps pace with the demend and prices have been uniform for some days; the present rates are for the former. $2 12 @2 25 per gallon; for the latter $1 04@1 06.

ALES—Dealers, at least sellers, report a dull market and collections were difficult to make; the card rates are: India ale $11 per bbl; porter $16; XX ale $10; X ale $9; half barrels in proportion.

BEANS—The supply was up with the demand; prices are weak but not quotably lower. Sales were reported all the way from $1 80 to $2 25 per bushel.

BUTTER—The market was dull; prices are weak and unsatisfactory: fancy lots are held at 28@30c, but few lots sold above the former figure; other sales were made at 20@25c; mixed lots sold at various prices too numerous to mention.

BROOM CORN—The market was very firm; prices are too unsettled to quote; we omit them.

BEESWAX—The market was devoid of animation; sales were made at 28@31c per lb.

BAGGING—We have no changes to note as relates to prices or demands; we quote Penn mill two bushel 35c; two half do 40c; three do 48c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The market was a dull one with more sellers than buyers; this, however, has been the situation; we note small sales at 3½c per lb.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—In ample supply; the card rates are: ¼ lb cans $1 50 per bozen; ½ lb do $3; 1 lb do $5 50; 5 lb do $26; 10 lb boxes 40c per lb.

CHEESE—The receipts have fallen off, and so has the demand; buyers are evidently less anxious to invest; the rates are: New York goshen 17@17½c; Ohio do 16@16½c; Ohio sweitzer 18@18½c per lb.

COKE—Is dull; prices nominal at $2 25 @2 50 per ton.

CRANBERRIES—The supply keeps pace with the demand; sales were made at a variety of prices ranging from $10, 12@13 00 per barrel.

CIDER—The receipts continue light; the supply, however, was up with the demand; we can report sales at $6@8 00 per barrel, as to quality and size of barrel.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Is selling in a regular way at $7 50@7 75 per case.

CANNED GOODS—The demand was light; prices are unchanged.

DRESSED HOGS—Are selling at 7½@8¼c per lb.

EGGS—Fresh lots scarce, with sales at 28@29c per dozen.

FLOUR—The market was not a very active one; the receipts are again on the increase; the following are the wholesale prices of the local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 20 per bbl; No. 1 amber wheat do $6 50; red wheat flour $6 10; in sacks 30c off per bbl. The jobbing prices of leading dealers are as follows: choice brands of white winter wheat flour $6@6 25; Wisconsin $5 75; Minnesota $5 75@6 00; red winter wheat flour $5 75 @6 00. Rye flour $5 75. Graham flour $5 75; self-raising flour in 6 lb. packages $6 25 per dozen packages. Corn meal, old $3 75; new $3 40@3 50. Oat meal $8 00@9 00.

GROCERIES—The market at present contains an ample supply of the various articles. Coffee is reported firmer, with the tendency to higher prices. Raw sugars are reported firm; we notice liberal receipts of sugar and molasses by river; the market is evidently well supplied. Molasses is held firmly. The present rates for the various kinds are:

Green Coffees—Fancy 24½c; choice 23½c; prime 22c; good 20c; Java 33c per lb

Roasted Coffees—Rio, in papers 27c; Rio in bulk, 26½c; Java 37c per lb.

Sugars—Standard A 10¼c; Standard B 10¾c; Standard extra C 10¼c; Standard hards 11¼c; Franklin extra C 9½c; American extra C 9¼c; New Orleans 8½@9¼c.

Spices—Cloves 55c per lb; allspice 17½@18¾c per lb; Cassia 40@45c per lb; nutmegs $1 35@1 40 per lb; pepper 27@28c per lb.

Molasses—Strictly choice New Orleans 75c; prime 70c; good 68c.

Syrups—Extra white drips 75c; sugar drips 65c; lower grades 45@50c.

Raisins—Layers $3 40 per box; valentia 11½c per lb; currants 7½c per lb; prunes 13@13½c per lb.

Teas—Young Hyson 50c@$1 00 per lb; Gunpowder 50c@1 25; Imperial 50c@$1 per lb; Japan 55c@$1 per lb; Oolong 25@85c per lb; fancy $1 per lb; Souchong 25@85c per lb.

Rice—Choice Carolina, per lb, 8¼c; Patna 7½@8c; Rangcon per lb 7¾c.

Starch—Common 5c; silver gloss 9¾c; corn 10¾c.

Candles—Star, full weight, 18c; stearine 15c.

Soda—Bi-carb 6c per 10 lb kegs; Bi-carb 8c per lb papers.

Soaps—Babbit's Best 10c; Babbit's New York City 10c; Russian $6; Shat I. O. U. $5 75; Persian $3 75; Colgate's Palm, ½s and ¼s, $4 75; Colgate's Assistant Toilet $4 50; Colgate's C. C. C. $1 75; Erbra Wax 7c; Olive 6c; S. E. & Co.'s Sun. Wax 6c; Woman's Friend 5½c; Scrubbing 4c; Park Co.'s Toilet, per box, 3 d. $1 75; Park Co.'s Glycerine, per box, 3 dozen, $1 75; Park Co.'s Honey $1 75; Cashmere Boquet, per grs, $36.

HAY—The receipts have increased with an ample supply on the market; sales of baled were made at a variety of prices, ranging from $20, 22@24 per ton; wagon lots sold at $25, 28@30.

GRAIN—The market is evidently gaining strength. The demand is improving. Corn and oats were more favored; we quote as follows: wheat, choice Kentucky white at $1 30@1 35 per bushel; extra white Michigan $1 25@1 27; Ohio and Illinois do $1 20@1 23; Ohio and Pennsylvania red wheat $1 16@1 18. Corn is quiet but firm at rates that have ruled for some days, viz: shelled 77@78c for high mixed; low mixed 75@76c. Ear was slow of movement; sales were reported all the way from 71@74c on track. Oats are stronger; a number of sales of white were made at 64c. some dealers are holding out for 64½c; mixed sold to a fair extent at 61@62½c per bushel. Rye was quiet with sales in a regular way at $1 05@1 10 per bushel. Barley—prices are altogether nominal and too unsettled to quote correctly; we omit figures.

GAME—The market is still well supplied. The current rates are: wild turkeys $1 25@1 50 each; prairie chickens $3 50 per dozen; pheasants $3 50@4 per dozen; quail $1 50@2 per dozen; rabbits $1 50@2 per dozen; squirrels $1 25@1 50; venison hams $16@18c per lb; saddles 15@16c; white deer 10@12c.

HOMINY—Is quoted at $4 75@5 per bbl.

ONIONS—The demand has fallen off; we note sales at $3@4 as per quality.

POTATOES—The market was a quiet one; prices have been uniform for some days; we quote; peach blows in a jobbing way at 95c@$1 per bushel; mixed lots at 75@80c.

POULTRY—The market was too unsettled to quote correctly; we omit prices.

PROVISIONS AND HOG PRODUCTS—The demand was fair and sales were regular, as follows: Hams 13¾c; shoulders 9¾@10¼c; rib sides 11¾@12c; clear rib 12¾@13c; clear 14c; breakfast bacon 13c; dried beef 14¾@15c; beef tongues $7@7 50 per dozen; mess pork is held at $21 per barrel; lard—we quote prime in tierces at 14¾c; half barrels do 15c; buckets 15¼c; in 3 lb caddies 17¼c; in 5 lb do 17c; in 3 lb pails 17¾c; in 5 lb do 17¾c; in 6 lb do 17c per lb.

RAGS—Steady at 2½@3c per lb.

LARD OIL—We quote extra No 1 winter strained at $1 07@1 10 per gallon.

TALLOW—Sales at 8@9c per lb for choice and 7@7½c for medium.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
January 7, 1875.

REMARKS—The market for both crude and refined petroleum took another sudden and sharp upward movement since our last report; the rise in crude commenced late on Tuesday and went as high as $1 02½ for United at wells, but subsequently lost a portion of the advance and closed at about 7½ above former quotations. The principle part of the excitement in crude was confined to the river districts. The market elsewhere in the oil regions and at the point being less fluctuating but showing a handsome advance in prices. Refined also advanced about ¼c at all points, thus bringing prices all around to a higher figure than for some time past.

CRUDE.

We quote United at wells at 91¼@92½c; immediate shipment $1 10; Karns and Relief at wells 85c.

Sales as follows were reported from

PARKER'S.

24,500 bbls United at wells....91@$1 01¼
5,000 bbls Relief do do ..... 85 c

REFINED.

The market for refined closed very strong at a material advance over former figures; we quote at 10c for standard white on the cars.

NEW YORK.

Refined is quoted at 12½@12⅝c for early delivery.

PHILADELPHIA.

Refined spot is quoted at 12¼c.

BALTIMORE.

Early deliveries is quated at 12c.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, January 6.—The Courier says: The market opened at 95c for United at wells and the operations throughout the day were on this line. The price ran up to $1 02½ and finally settled at 90c, with a weaker tendency. Other points do not seem to sympathize with the river districts.

Sales as follows are reported from

UPPER ROAD.

50 bbls spot.....$1 00

PARKERS.

3,000 bbls spot	1 00
1,000 bbls United do	1 10¼c
500 bbls United do	96¼c
5,000 bbls Union do	95 c
5,000 do do	93½c
5,000 do do do	91¼c
5,000 bbls do do	09 c
3,000 bbls Karn's do do	85 c
2,000 bbls Relief do do	85 c

NEW YORK, January 6.—Closing of the 5th: Petroleum—There is a higher and strong market with business however limited; 12¼c is bid for refined and $1 25 is asked of crude in bulk; sales are 1,000 bbls at 64c and 500 bbls at 6½c; refined in cases for shipment 14½c; city Naphtha at 10½c for Philadelphia delivery are made in favor of sellers; refined is quoted at 12c bid and 12¼c asked.

TITUSVILLE, January 6.—The market opens firm; no sellers; nominal at $1 05@1 10.

OIL CITY, January 6.—The market opened nominal at $1 10.

TIDIOUTE, January 6.—The market was very quiet and firm at 80c bid.

ROUSEVILLE, January 6. — The market was quiet and firm at 92½@95c.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, January 6.—Market quiet; held at 95c@$1.

PARKER'S LANDING, January 6.—Market quiet; 91¼@92¼c; Immediate shipment $1 bid; no sellers.

PHILADELPHIA, January 5.—Market quiet; S. W. at 12¼c; crude 5¾c; cases 17c.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST,
THURSDAY, Jan. 6, 1874.

CATTLE.

Contrary to expectation the number of cattle on sale was the largest we have had for some time footing up to fully 700 head. Among the offerings were twenty car loads from Chicago, the largest number from there we have had for a long time; besides another feature has the improvement in quality being decidedly the best we have had for a long time; on this account probably more than any other the demand was active and sales were liberal; as regards prices a single advance was perceptible; the holidays being over people generally will want their beef; drovers as a general thing were well pleased with the situation and we have no doubt but that some of them at least made money, but nothing to boast of; still this was better than coming out behind.

The rates for the various kinds were as follows:

PRICES.

Extra butchers 1,300 to 1,400 lbs fine and smooth	$7 25@7 50
Prime butchers 1,200 to 1,300 lbs fine and smooth	6 75@7 00
Medium to good do do	6 00@6 50
Common to fair	5 00@5 50
Inferior	4 00@4 50
Bulls	3 50@5 00

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The offerings were small; all told did not reach 600 head; there was an average demand. The market was an improvement last week in quality and prices; the largest demand was for prime quality.

The range of prices were as follows:

PRICES.

Prime fat sheep	$6 00@6 50
Medium to good	5 00@5 50
Common	4 00@4 50

HOGS.

The supply was limited; this, however, is no unusual occurrence for this market; the packing season is about over here; the sales were consequently confined to the local or retail trade; holders are asking an advance of ¼@¾c; the nominal rates were 7@8c gross.

VEAL CALVES.

There is a continued steady demand for good milkers, and but very few offering; quotable at 6½@7c per pound; fair to medium, 5½@6c.

FRESH COWS.

Good milk cows continue scarce and are bringing full prices, $55@65. Springers quoted $35@45, and strippers at $20@25.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
THURSDAY, Jan. 6, 1874.

CATTLE.

The market ruled firm; the supply fell short of the demand; the advance since our last was ¼@¾c per pound in certain kinds. There has in fact been a steady advance for some time past, not large but regular so that just now the market rules in favor of holders who will no doubt make good use of the same; as a matter of course the advance noted was brought about by the falling off in receipts. An active market after the holidays generally follows. The eastern markets are also firm with an advancing tendency; how long this will continue is more than we can say; freights to the east are steady and prices are without quotable change.

FREIGHTS.

The following are the rates of freight on live stock from this point East:

	Per cwt.
To Philadelphia	25c
To Baltimore	25c
To New York	30c

The following are the rates for the various kinds:

PRICES.

Extra 1,500 to 1,600 lbs steers, fine and smooth	$7 00@7 25
Prime 1,300 to 1,400 lbs steers fine and smooth	6 50@6 75
Good 1,100 to 1,200 lbs steers fine and smooth	6 00@6 25
Fair 900 to 1,000 lbs steers	5 50@5 75
Mixed lots	4 50@5 25
Bulls	3 25@4 75

HOGS.

The receipts since our last were small, being less than one hundred cars exhibiting a large falling off as compared with previous weeks; at this writing the prospect is fair for an increase. The market was not a very active one; buyers generally were shy and were purchasing sparingly; sales were made at a variety of prices; the decline will reach 15@20c per cwt.

The following are our quotations:

PRICES.

Best Philadelphia	$7 75@7 80
Good mixed	7 37@7 50

There is however, no telling what a day may bring forth.

SHEEP.

The offerings and receipts since our last were light and did not reach 60 car load; as a matter of course the market favored holders to a fair extent, the advance since our last being ¼@¾c per pound.

The following are the rates that were current:

PRICES.

Psime 100 lbs fine and smooth $6@6 12; good 90 to 95 lbs, $5 25@5 50; 85 to 90 lbs, $4 75@5 00, 70 to 75 lbs, $4 25@4 50.

The offerings of fancy sheep were small; buyers and sellers could not agree as to them.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, January 6.—Money was stringent early in the day at 5@6 per cent. but later was in fair supply at 2½@4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 6@7½.

Gold ranged at 112¼@112½, closing at 112⅜. Carrying rates 1@5. Specie shipments $900,000. Sterling firm at 486@490. Customs receipts $213,000. Treasury disbursements $860,000. Clearings $49,000,000. One ton of silver was received at the assay office to-day. Governments firm. Railroads firm. Transactions aggregated 132,000 shares. State bonds quiet.

Stocks opened weak and declined ¼@¾ per cent. from yesterday's prices and further declined with one or two exceptions of ¼ to 1 per cent. Wabash, Pacific Mail, Northwest, St. Paul and Western Union leading the downward movement. Later declined ¼@¾, afterwards slightly recovered. During the last hour was weak, touching the lowest quotations of the day. Decline ranged ½@1¾ per cent. In some instances the lowest quotations made for a long time past were current. The greatest decline was in Northwest, Western Union, Pacific Mail, Lake Shore, Wabash, Rock Island and Union Pacific. There were considerable sales of long stock which had a depressing tendency. New Orleans trouble had a tendency to unsettle public confidence and unsettle speculation. Transactions aggregated 231,000 shares of which 40,000 were Pacific Mail, 44,000 Western Union, 25,000 Northwest, 5,000 Rock Island, 9,000 St. Paul, 12,000 C. C. & I. C., 10,000 Erie, 36,000 Lake Shore, 10,000 O & M., 14,000 Wabash, and 21,000 Union Pacific.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

NEW YORK, January 6.—Cotton steady 14⅞@15¼c; futures closed strong; sales 44,900 bales; January 14 31-32c; February 15 9-32@15 5-16c; March 15¾@15 25-32c; April 15 3-16@15 7-32c; May 15 16-32; June 16¾c; July 17c; August 17 3-16c. Flour in limited demand; receipts 15,000 barrels. Rye flour steady at $4 25@5 25. Corn meal in fair demand and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged; receipts 33,000 bushels. Rye quiet at 93@96c. Barley unchanged. Malt more active. Corn dull and lower; new and yellow western 85@88c; white do 86@87c. Oats dull and lower; mixed western 67@70½c; white do 69@72c. Hay and coffee unchanged. Sugar quiet and steady; prime 8¼c. Molasses unchanged. Rice firm and in fair demand. Petroleum quiet and steady; refined 12¼c; crude 6@6¼c. Rosin $2 15@2 35. Turpentine steady at 36c. Eggs firm at 32@33c. Pork firm; new mess $20 50@20 62½c. Cutmeats quiet; middles quiet; long clear western 10¼c; short clear 10¾@11c. Beef quiet. Lard firmer; prime steam 13¾@13¾c. Leather steady and unchanged. Wool quiet and firm; domestic fleece 43@65c; pulled 33@50c. Butter steady; western 18@33c. Cheese unchanged. Whisky firm at 99c. Clover seed firm at 10½@10¾c.

DRY GOODS.

There was an improved California and western demand for staple cotton goods in package lots. Tickings, linens and stripes leading makes were marked down from 1 to 2c per yard, including Amoskeak, Cordis and Omeaga tickings, Otis, Columbian, Warren and Beaver Creek denims etc. Amoskeag A. C. A ticking unchanged. Brown sheeting steady in price Cottonades more active. American fancy and sideband light prints opened at 8½c.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, January 6.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No 1 spring 92¾c bid; No. 2 89¾c cash; 90¼c seller February; No. 3, 84c; rejected 77½c. Corn quiet; new No 2 mixed 65½c cash; 66¼c seller February; rejected 42½c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No. 2 52¾@52¾c cash; 53¼c seller February; rejected 48¼@49c cash. Rye dull; No. 1 95¼@96¼c. Barley quiet and unchanged; No 2, at $1 23@1 27; No. 3 at $1 08@1 16. Pork in active demand and prices advanced to $18 92@18 95 seller February; $19 27 seller March. Lard firm and in fair demand at $13 70 cash; 13 40 seller February. Bulkmeats in good demand at full prices; sales of shoulders at 6¾c; short rib middles 9¾c; short clear 10c, all loose, cash. Whisky dull and nominal at 94c. On call Board in the afternoon wheat was steady and unchanged. Corn easier at 65c seller January. Oats dull at 52¾c. Pork, $19 50 seller February. Lard, $13 40 seller February.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, January 6.—Butter quiet; western extras 33@34c; western firsts 28@30c. Cheese steady and unchanged. Eggs firm; western 29@30c. Flour dull and declining; extra $4@4 37½; Indiana and Ohio family extra $5 25@5 50. Wheat weak; red $1 20@1 21; white $1 30@1 35. Rye 95@97. Corn firm; yellow 83@84c. Whisky $1. Petroleum steady; refined 12@12¼c; crude bbls 8¾@8¾c; bulk 5½c. Provisions firmer. Mess pork $20 50@21.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, January 6.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and heavy; No 1 amber $1 28; No 2 $1 22½; No 1 red $1 23. Corn weak and lower; mixed western 82c in elevator. Oats firm and steady; white 64½@65c; mixed do 63c. Rye firm at $1 00@1 02. Hay unchanged. Provisions steady and unchanged. Butter—tub dull; choice 28@30c; roll firm at 28@30c. Petroleum and coffee strong and unchanged. Whisky weak and declining at 99c.

WOOL.

BOSTON, January 6.—Wool was firm. Good XX fleeces and choice No 1 Ohio Pennsylvania 55@57c; X fleece 53@55c; XXX 60c; Michigan fleeces in demand at 50@53c; western fleeces 45@62c; common and choice combing and delaine fleeces scarce and in fair demand at 55@62c; pulled wool unchanged; low grades superfine dull; better qualities in fair request at 40@45c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, January 6.—Cotton strong at 12⅞@14½c. Flour, barley and rye unchanged. Wheat higher at $1 08½@1 08¾.